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THE BATTLE OF FORT SUMTER AS SEEN FROM MORRIS ISLAND

By F. L. PARKER

Francis LeJau Parker, a native of Abbeville District, was born September 22, 1836, at Rocky Grove Plantation. In April 1861 he was stationed at Morris Island as Assistant Surgeon, C.S.A., later rising to the rank of Division Surgeon. He died in Charleston December 15, 1913. His eye-witness account of the bombardment of Fort Sumter has been contributed by his daughter, Miss Ellen Parker of Charleston.

11 April.

For days the community had anticipated commencement of hostilities, public suspense was at its height; for weeks troops, munitions of war, stores of all sorts were daily being carried to the different fortifications in the harbor. At last on the 11 inst. it was known that Gen. Beauregard had sent at 2 p.m. to demand the surrender of the formidable fortress, Fort Sumter. Dispatches continued from Major Anderson to Beauregard during the afternoon and during the night—see correspondence published in papers. In the meantime the different commands were ordered to look out for the signal shell from the battery at Fort Johnson. The last boat bringing troops and munitions of war left Morris Island at five o'clock. All eyes were turned towards the signal point. Eight o'clock came, no shell. Nine o'clock came and passed and still no sign of commencing hostilities. We began to think there would be no fight, men wondered why; some said they knew it would be so. At this time the troops at the batteries were dismissed, the sentinels placed at customary posts, men retired to their tents, disappointed and perplexed. The camp was noiseless, everything was hushed in sleep, the sentinels alone wakeful and alert kept guard, with unwearied eyes alternately turned to Fort Johnson and to the Bar, looking for the expected fleet. The guard boats, ever watchful, with their friendly lights sailed on the outskirts of the harbor, scanning the horizon for the first sign of Lincoln's men of war. All this time negotiations were going on between Charleston and Sumter, and so night passed on.

12 April.

4 a.m. Action opened by a shell from Fort Johnson on James Island, the sound of mortar awoke all camps. The sentinels gave the alarm and fired their guns. Men were seen emerging in hot haste from their tents

and running quickly to their respective batteries. Surgeons with bandages and lint in hand, with pocket case under their arms, with laudanum and chloroform and splints, all hurried to the posts assigned them. And now shell answers shell and batteries from the various points send back to each other their warlike sounds until the whole circle plays on Sumter, lighting up momentarily her guns' outlines, scarcely visible in the morning light.

There stands the bold defiant fort, as quiet as death. No light is seen, not a sign of life appears, not even a sentinel can be distinguished, but high above her floats her proud banner, the Stars and Stripes, the flag which for 75 years has never quailed before an enemy or fallen in disgrace.

The ball is fairly opened—Morris Island from end to end is alive with men—officers and aides hurrying to and fro, the mortars and batteries fire at regular intervals. The question is asked on all sides, what is Anderson doing? Why doesn't he return fire? Admiration bursts from all sides as the flag still waves defiantly aloft, seemingly careless of damage or of the shot and shell whistling around her. Major Anderson is not asleep. Sumter has opened. Crash goes her balls upon the iron battery¹ and the 42 pound battery; they strike on houses and ricochet far out into the marsh and creek. Shot succeeds shot; now she answers Moultrie and is paying her regards to the floating battery.² Our men are being

¹ One of four batteries located on Cummings Point, "this first iron-clad armored fortification ever erected" was designed and built by Col. Clement H. Stevens, a cashier in the Planters and Mechanics Bank of Charleston. The battery was constructed of heavy timbers reinforced by railroad T iron laid at an angle of approximately forty degrees.

"Fort Sumter was distant one thousand three hundred and ninety yards. Behind this 'slaughter-pen,' as many called it, the Palmetto Guard, Captain G. B. Cuthbert, fought through the 12th and 13th of April, 1861, pouring a heavy fire into the gorge of Sumter, which replied with a severe but ineffectual fire from her heaviest guns. At the close of the engagement 'Stevens' Battery' was almost intact, only an iron cove of porthole being displaced and one gun dismounted. Not a man of its garrison was hurt. This astounding success established the value of iron armor . . . and this experiment has revolutionized the navies of the world." *Yearbook of the City of Charleston*, 1884, p. 352.

² ". . . the 'floating battery' was protected by a high bulwark and slanting roof of heavy timber, covered with iron plates of one and a half to two inches thickness; its armament was four 42-pounders. It was frequently hit but not seriously damaged by the guns of Fort Sumter. The projector and constructor was Lieutenant J. R. Hamilton of Charleston, an ex-officer of the U. S. Navy and, later, of the Confederate Navy." John Johnson, *The Defense of Charleston Harbor* (Charleston, 1890), Ap. xxxvi.

The battery was located at this time off the west end of Sullivan's Island.

made acquainted with the sound of balls—they are falling all about us. The action is general.

10 a.m. Firing is perfectly regular, everybody is cool and calm; they neither fire before or after the minute—"no one is hurt", our men are getting used to the machine—a ball from Sumter comes, is buried in the sand or goes whizzing away into the marsh or up the Island; a moment after a hundred heads are seen upon our traverses watching for another ball from Sumter. There it comes; "Look out" is the cry; down go our men, not a head can be seen, the ball has passed; up again we go and so this continues. Now we have got the range. Our shells fall and burst upon the parapet, others fall within and burst. The rifle cannon, the point and iron batteries are telling on Sumter's walls, clouds of brick and mortar rise from her impenetrable walls. Our men watch with great interest every shot and mark its effect. Cries of that's a good one, hurrah for that one—bad—poor—try it again.

10½ a.m. The middle porthole of the iron battery struck by a 10-inch columbiad and the window so badly injured that the gun cannot be used immediately. They will send to town for blacksmith and instruments. Two other guns keep up the firing. The point battery is doing great execution.

1 p.m. Sumter's casemate guns dismantled or so injured that he has left the Morris Island side of the fort; he is combatting furiously with Moultrie and the floating battery, and occasionally at Fort Johnson. The fleet has arrived, is now off the Bar. It numbers three steamships and one transport vessel—*Pocahontus*, *Pawnee* and *Baltic*—they are signaling Fort Sumter. All eyes turned on these vessels; we will have hot work tonight, tide high between seven and eight.

7 p.m. Firing and shelling continue. Fort Sumter answers defiantly. Night black and stormy, rain is falling with lightning and thunder. Batteries are manned, everyone at his post, fleet expected every moment, hot work anticipated.

10 p.m. Tide going down, no signs of fleet, miserable cowards. Anderson has just signaled them. They answer but remain inactive, calmly gazing at the battle; the execrations of our men are loud against them and yet our navy officers say their commander³ is brave. Can it be so! We doubt it.

Rain is falling, night darker, if possible, than at seven o'clock. Our men disheartened at the cowardice of fleet, disappointed that the causal

³ Capt. Gustavus Vasa Fox.

batteries (built for a cause) are not to be engaged in the fight, drenched to the skin, are dismissed from the guns; shot from Fort Sumter has not raked the Island since one o'clock, but it is thought best to seek the Rat Holes. Numbers are crowded into these little cramped uncomfortable places. Tired with the fatigues of two days and nights of watching and work, we fall into a nervous, unsettled sleep. We may be aroused in the next hours to meet the evening's boats on the Beach. Again the sentinels, wrapped in cloaks, walk their lonely posts in the drenching wet. Occasionally the lightning flashes over the sea, their eyes are turned towards the menacing ships of war, but no boats appear, they still look calmly and basely upon the progress of the bombardment. Will they gaze inactively forever?

[13 April]

12½ a.m. at night. Secure in our ratholes we are now sound asleep. Just about us we hear the startling cry of sentinels, corporal of guard, bam! bam! boat in the traverses opposite Lamar's Battery; muskets are fired in quick succession; bam! goes a 24-pounder from Nordhen's Battery. The flash lights up the beach, one boat is seen, some of our men are on the water's edge—they seize the head of the boat, waist deep in water when the cry of "Clear the beach, we fire" rises above the din of musketry and shouts of men—the boat is free again—a clearance of our men is made—Leizeman's 24-pound howitzer belches forth, the grape-shot whistles over the heads of our men and splashes around the boat. It is now ascertained that there are but two occupants on board. These have thrown themselves flat in the bottom and vociferously cry "Friends, Southern Confederacy, don't shoot for God's sake!" Again the boat left to itself is carried down by the waves along the beach; now it is opposite to Leizeman's battery. His men with muskets in hand run to the beach, they join Lamar's men; now the musketry recommences, the frightened sailors cry lustily "Don't shoot, we are friends". The boat drifts unguided by the current, it approaches a second time the shore. Our men rush in and seize the two men, the causes of alarm. They prove to be two drunken fishermen who had brought two members of the Palmetto Guard to the Point in the afternoon. They had missed their way and had attempted to land until discovered, when fear deprived them of their senses. They are taken to Lamar's Battery where they fall asleep while reciting their adventures, more frightened than hurt. By this time the whole island with bags, nets and men, and two companies of Infantry are marched down to this part of the Island near the Point, in case of another surprise. The alarm subsiding and the rain still falling,

our men seek shelter in "ratholes" talk about the little skirmish and gradually fall asleep.

7 a.m. Saturday morning. No other alarm during the night; mortar and guns playing unceasingly on Sumter. The firing has continued all night through, less energetically than during the first day. Sumter replies briskly to Moultrie and floating battery. She seems to have forgotten Cummings Point and Morris Island batteries entirely. Her ceasements and parapets towards this side are badly battered, the walls seem completely honeycombed. The sun has risen, the lingering clouds are flying across the heavens, everything looks bright and cheerful, our men are in fine spirits and the firing is steady, continuous and determined. Sumter shows no signs of yielding.

8½ a.m. Most of our troops at breakfast, my mess are seated at table for first time in 40 hours. We are discussing the result of yesterday's shots. The little skirmish of last night is told and the laugh is at the expense of the two poor devils who caused the alarm, and who cried so lustily "don't shoot, we are friends". One remarks how quickly we are accustomed to Sumter's shots. Would our friends think we could so casually take our meal while amidst the cannon balls!! Our meal is over, we are lighting cigars when cheer after cheer reaches our ears. Out we run pell mell—Fort Sumter is on fire, hurrah, thousands stand on sand hills, embankments and traverses, the cheering is deafening. It goes on from hill to hill till it reaches the farthest end of the Island. Now we have him—but no, there wave the Stars and Stripes towering above the flames and smoke, cries of what a gallant fellow Anderson is, he is all pluck, pluck to the backbone. And now the shot and shell fall like hail on Sumter. Every battery redoubles its fire. Shells burst amongst the flames and shot after shot in quick succession, pound the front walls; brick and mortar fly. The eastern part of the building is the part on fire.

10½ a.m. Sumter still fires on Moultrie. Occasionally she pays her regards to the Floating Battery—flames are subsiding. Our efforts are directed towards the southern part of the building. The wind is favorable, if that part catches Sumter is ours.

12 M. Whole fort is on fire. Shells, hand grenades and cartridges burst momentarily on the parapets and ramparts—great cheering on our side. The Stars and Stripes still wave defiantly amongst the smoke and flames. We admire Anderson for his pluck but let fly our shot and shell with a will.

¼ to 1 p.m. Sumter's flag shot down by a ball from Moultrie or the Floating Battery, immense cheering, the hills swarm with men, slight cessation of firing on our side. It is thought that the gallant Major will take the opportunity of surrendering.

A consultation of the general's staff is held, it is determined to send a messenger to Sumter. Senator Wigfall of Texas, aide to General Beauregard, volunteered to go, a small boat is manned by two negroes. Gourdin Young of Palmetto Guard accompanies Wigfall—off they go, a dangerous experiment. All the points except Morris Island are pouring the missiles of destruction in and about Sumter. Every eye is turned to the little boat on her errand of danger and mercy. Shot and shell fall all around her, on she goes, will she reach the Fort?

Anderson raises the Stars and Stripes on southern ramparts—cheers for the gallant Major—he fights like a perfect devil—we call to the boat, flag up, come back, but no—they are too far to hear, on goes the fearless little boat. Moultrie, floating battery and mortar redouble their fire. Sumter enveloped in flames and smoke answers—she fights to the last moment—Islands silent.

¾ past 1. Boat reaches wharf, Wigfall crawls through a porthole pushing white flag before him, intense excitement.

¾ past 1. White flag on battlements, hurrah! cries of white flag, great cheering, she surrenders, wildest scene on Morris Beach, immense cheering, Hurrah for South Carolina!

20 min. to 2 o'clock. Boat returning. Wigfall waving his hat—cheers—she nears the shore, he stands erect and shouts "Sumter is ours"—Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, three cheers boys,—boat in surf, men rush in and seize Wigfall and Young—they raise them on their shoulders, great cheering—Wigfall shouting, men scrambling, hats waving, hurrah for South Carolina. Now he communicates with General [James] Simons—hush, quiet a moment, interest intense.

Major Whiting, aide to Gen Simons, says for him Fort Sumter is unconditionally surrendered to Brig. Gen. Beauregard Confederate State Forces. Gen. Simons requests that the soldiers will now return to their posts, await the fleet, which we will treat as we did Fort Sumter—Three Cheers for Beauregard—such cheers as they were!! Three for South Carolina and a thousand mouths expand, a thousand throats belch out hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, it was a good sight and a devilish cheer. Three cheers for Palmetto Guard—they are given with a will—everybody cheers for himself and for everybody else, and now such shaking of hands, such tossing of hats, such screams, such hugging. Damn it old

fellow, give us your hand, hand we give then held. Everybody goes and looks a drunk—everywhere you hear a little independent hurrah, let's take another drink.

$\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 p.m. The excitement consequent upon the surrender of Sumter still continues unabated. Many hundreds of soldiers belonging to the Infantry from the upper part of the Island continue to come to the Point to get particulars and to receive the congratulations of their friends.

5 p.m. Fresh excitement is caused by the appearance of a boat from the fleet sailing for Moultrie. The sandhills and traverses are crowded by anxious spectators; one shot from G[regg] Battery across her bows—she keeps on, another shot splashes water all over her—hurrah shouts the crowd—in a moment her sails fall, she changes her course and rowing approaches Morris Island Shore, as she approaches sentinels are placed to keep off the crowd—officers communicate with her. Her commanding officer requests permission to visit Sumter—refused; Sumter's Commander is officially announced. Commander asks permission to come and take Anderson and men out, refused; boat is told to come again at 9 a.m. tomorrow for an answer on condition that no attempt is made on part of fleet to reinforce the fort.

9 p.m. Our Mess is once more together discussing events of the day and eating supper. It is the first time that we have all met together for forty hours.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S COLONIAL CONSTITUTION: TWO PROPOSALS FOR REFORM

Edited by JACK P. GREENE

Western Reserve University

One of the most important developments in the constitutional history of the British colonies in America was the gradual acquisition of power and prestige by the lower houses of assembly. Englishmen who came to the New World in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries brought along a knowledge of the way things worked at home. Quite naturally, they tended to put that knowledge to use and to model their own institutions after those of the mother country. Authorities in England encouraged this tendency and by the last half of the seventeenth century were insisting that colonial institutions be patterned as closely as possible after their English counterparts. In fact, they even prescribed in the commissions and instructions to the royal governors the exact form that certain political, legal, religious, economic, and other institutions should take.

The governmental system worked out for the royal colonies was similar to the English. In each colony government was to revolve around a governor appointed by the imperial authorities and representing the King. An appointed Council composed usually of twelve of the more influential men in the colony was to assist him in both his executive and judicial duties and to serve as an upper chamber of the legislature. Its duties corresponded roughly to those of the House of Lords and the Privy Council in England. Finally, each colony was to have a representative assembly. Conceived in the image of the House of Commons, this assembly was to act as the lower house of the legislature and was to join with the governor and council in making temporary bylaws for the colony.

The colonists were not entirely satisfied with this constitution and found that, like other institutions of the mother country, it would not work in America precisely the way it had in England or in exactly the way English authorities planned. Consequently, they did not hesitate to attempt to change it. English authorities never intended for the lower houses of assembly to exercise great political power or to be more than "so many Corporations at a distance" with temporary law-making powers;¹ but almost from the moment of their inception they sought to restrict the authority of the governors and councils and augment their own power. By the middle of the eighteenth century they had become the dominant force in the

¹ An excellent statement of the imperial conception of the lower houses of assembly may be found in "A Short Discourse on the Present State of the Colonies in America with Respect to the Interest of Great Britain," 1729, Public Record Office, London, Colonial Office (hereafter CO) 5/463, pp. 156-7.

government of almost every colony. Nowhere was this development more pronounced than in South Carolina.

By 1750 the South Carolina Commons House of Assembly had changed considerably from the small provincial council with limited powers that the Lords Proprietors of Carolina had established at the founding of the colony. It had deprived the Council of any share in formulating revenue measures and had arrogated to itself the power to designate how each farthing of the public money was spent. In addition, it had won the right to nominate and appoint by statute all officers of the public revenue. By clever use of this extensive financial authority, the Commons gained a variety of other powers, including the right to exercise considerable control over its own composition and proceedings, to nominate and appoint many of the colony's public officers, and even to share in the formation and administration of executive policy.² When Governor James Glen arrived in the colony in 1743 he "found the whole frame of Government unhinged, and the Governor divested of that power which His Majesties instructions and the Constitution place in him, And this power parcelled out to many hands."³ In effect, the governor and Council had been relegated to positions of relative unimportance.

Royal governors, councillors, and other crown officials in South Carolina understandably resented the Commons' usurpation of power and protested frequently to colonial authorities in London. One of the most valuable and perceptive protests was made by Edmund Atkin⁴ in a paper entitled "Wrong Practices in the Government of South Carolina." A leading Charleston merchant, Atkin had been appointed in 1738 to a seat on the South Carolina Council—a post he retained until illness forced his retirement in 1761. As a member of a body that had suffered great losses in power and prestige at the hands of the Commons, Atkin knew just how much authority the Commons possessed. He resided in England from late 1750 until his appointment as superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern colonies in 1756, and when imperial authorities needed an account of the political situation in South Carolina he was able to provide one. Prepared in 1755, probably at the request of colonial officials in London, Atkin's paper discusses some of the Commons' more important encroachments upon the power of the governor and Council and incidentally points out some of the colony's problems concerning trade regulations, boundaries, and encouragement of Protestant settlers. It was passed on to William Henry Lyttelton,⁵ who early in

² For a study of the Commons' quest for power see Jack P. Greene, "The Quest for Power of the Lower Houses of Assembly in the Southern Royal Colonies, 1730-1763" (unpublished doctoral dissertation, Duke University, 1956).

³ Glen to Board of Trade, February 6, 1744, CO 5/370, ff. 132-3.

⁴ For sketches of Atkin see John R. Alden, *John Stuart and the Southern Colonial Frontier* (Ann Arbor, 1944), 68-9, and Wilbur R. Jacobs, ed., *Indians of the Southern Colonial Frontier: The Edmund Atkin Report and Plan of 1755* (Columbia, S. C., 1954), xv-xxvi.

⁵ For a sketch of Lyttelton see *Dictionary of American Biography*, XI, 538-9.

1755 was appointed to succeed James Glen as governor of South Carolina, and is now deposited with Lyttelton's papers in the William L. Clements Library at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

In the same collection of manuscripts is a second document that deals with South Carolina's colonial constitution. This document bears no title but may be appropriately referred to as "Short Observations upon the Constitution of the Province of South Carolina." It contains the Board of Trade's objections to five South Carolina statutes by which the Commons House had significantly altered the constitution of the colony and increased its authority. It is undated, but the journals of the Board of Trade reveal that that body prepared it in the early months of 1755 and presented it to Lyttelton in May, recommending that he "use his utmost endeavours" to persuade the Commons to amend the five statutes in question.⁶ In preparing the document the Board may well have had access to Atkin's report and almost certainly made liberal use of the letters of Governor James Glen, who throughout his administration supplied the Board with lengthy accounts of the political situation in South Carolina.⁷

These two documents provide an excellent picture of South Carolina's colonial constitution and afford some indication of the extent of the Commons' power in the middle of the eighteenth century. Both of them are here printed for the first time and in original form with respect to capitalization, punctuation, and spelling. However, abbreviations and contractions have been expanded throughout.

Anno 1755.

WRONG PRACTICES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. With respect to the Tax Bills for the Charges of the Government, (which are passed annually when the Year is almost if not quite expired, and therefore the Services being already performed are become actually a Debt upon the Publick, and are not paid off till Some Months longer after passing the Act, an Expedient being Substituted by Certificates delivered immediately by the Treasurer to each Person, "That the Sums respectively due to them are provided in the Estimate annexed to the Act;" which thereby become Negotiable for the Value in all Payments.)

⁶ *Journals of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations* (14 vols., London, 1920-38), 1754-8, Jan. 8, Feb. 20, May 1, 29, 1755, pp. 97, 114, 142, 152. (Hereafter *Board of Trade Journals*.)

⁷ See particularly Glen's letters to Board of Trade, Feb. 6, 1743, July 27, Oct. 10, 1748, July 15, 1750, Apr. 1753, and May 29, 1755 in CO 5/370, ff. 132-3; 372, ff. 69-70, 80-7, 226-39; 374, ff. 86-9; 375, ff. 49-54 and in his 1749 report in the "Report on the State of the American Colonies," British Museum, London, King's Manuscripts 205, f. 289.

An Order of the Assembly is published yearly in the Gazette, "That all Persons who have any Demands on the Publick, do deliver in their Accounts of the Same to their Clerk on or before a certain day, together with a Resolution, That no Such Account shall be received after that day."

Which Accounts being referred to a Committee appointed upon Petitions and Accounts, who examine personally the Petitioners and their Accounts, approving or disallowing the whole or any part of the same as they please the Estimate of the Charges of the Government is thus framed entirely by the Assembly themselves, without consulting in any one particular the Governour or Council.

The Assembly (not content with refusing to confer with the Council about any matter or thing touching the Tax Bill or other Money Bill), have afterwards refused to let the Council have the Petitions and Accounts for Information, when the Tax Bill is before them as the Upper House in General Assembly; And also refused to acquaint them for what Services some Sums are inserted in the Estimate for particular Persons; And sometimes even declined giving any Answer to their Messages concerning the Same, claiming the Sole Right of framing, altering and amending Money Bills, contrary to the Right which the Council enjoyed under the late Lords Proprietors, under the Provisional Government, and under his Majesty's immediate Government at the Beginning.

Under pretence of examining the Clerk of the Council's Account of Fees for writing, the Committee of the Assembly demand *the Journals of the Governour and Council* (as well as of the Council as the Upper House in General Assembly) to be laid before them, in order to count the Copy sheets. Whereby all matters of State transacted in his Majesty's Council, are exposed to the View of every Member of Assembly.

Under Pretence of levying the Tax more equally, of late Years an *unconstitutional Oath* hath by several Tax Acts been imposed, under severe Penalties on Persons liable to pay Tax, being repugnant to the Laws of Great Britain, and injurious as well as prejudicial in its Consequences to Trading Persons in particular. Vide Protests in the first Instances in Upper House Journal 26 May 1744, and 28 June 1748.

2. The Speaker of the Assembly only (besides the Governour) signs the Acts passed; although it is enjoined by one of his Majesty's Instructions, "That in every Act the Several dates or respective Times when the same passed the Assembly, the Council, and received the Governour's Assent, shall be particularly expressed."

3. The Publick Treasurer, and Powder Receiver (as well as other Officers receiving Salaries from the Province) being by Law⁸ accountable to each and either House of Assembly, their Accounts were for a long time examined and Settled by Committees of the Council and Assembly in Conjunction. But of late years those Accounts have not only been often examined by the Committee of Assembly separately, but they have been Settled, and the Books balanced accordingly, without the previous Consent or Privity of the Governour or Council.

4. The Assembly appoint Committees to visit and examine the *Armory, Powder Magazine*, etc., without previously asking the Governour's Leave.

5. As a very small Sum is annually inserted for *Contingencies* in the Tax Estimate, (not sufficient to defray the petty Expences of Expresses, etc.) the Treasurer makes use of money for such Occasions out of any Fund appropriated to other purposes. And at the End of the Year brings in an Account to the Assembly, as of a Debt due to himself for Money disbursed by order of the Governour and Council. Which being approved of, is then provided for.

6. The Paper Bills of Credit, or Orders receivable by the Treasurer for Taxes and Duties are generally signed chiefly by *Members of the Assembly*. And the present Paper legal current Money Bills are Signed entirely by such, except one, who is not of the Council.

7. The Assembly at present is chosen, pursuant to the Election Law⁹ passed under Governor Nicholson, by Persons paying *Twenty Shillings current Money* (not quite three Shillings sterling) Tax; contrary to the Fundamental Constitutions established by the first Lords Proprietors of the Province, and contrary to his Majesty's Instruction which directs the Governour, "to take Care that the Members of Assembly be elected *only by Freeholders*, as being more agreeable to the Custom of this Kingdom." Which is introductory of great Inconveniences.

8. The Assembly being at present by the said Law *triennial*, instead of being prorogued at least once every Year at the Conclusion of the Business of that Year, are suffered to adjourn themselves by Leave from time to time, So as to make but one Sessions of their whole Time 3 Years. By which means Acts made to be in force a certain number of Years, and thence to the End of the next Sessions, may be

⁸ This law is printed in Thomas Cooper and David McCord, eds., *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina* (10 vols., Columbia, 1836-41), III, 148-9. (Hereafter *Statutes*.)

⁹ This law is printed in *Statutes*, III, 135-40.

really in force 5 or 6 years longer than the Number of Years first pretended.

9. A Scheme having been formed of late Years to destroy the distinct Separate Capacity of the Council as one of the three Branches of the Legislature, the Governour declaring that he hath a Right to sit with them at all times, and causing his Name to be entered in the Journal whenever present, often interrupts their Proceedings as the Upper House of Assembly, by interfering in their Debates, and intermixing the Business of Council or State Affairs during the same Sitting;¹⁰ Which hath introduced much Confusion—And the Assembly send Messages to the Governour and Council *jointly* in their several Capacities; and Resolutions for *Measures of Expence* to the Governour only, desiring him to carry the same into Execution, without obtaining first in the usual Method the Concurrence of the Council as the Upper House.

10. The Committees of Assembly have been admitted sometimes to confer in the Council Chamber.

11. The Assembly virtually appoint Officers in the Nomination of the Crown (besides those receiving Salaries from the Province, who by Law are in the Nomination of the General Assembly), by recommending Persons for such Offices to the Governour who for fear (on account of his Salary) of disobliging the Assembly, appoints them accordingly.

12. The Governour alledging, that Captains of the Men of War on the Station, who are ordered *by the Lords of the Admiralty* to consult and advise with the Governour and Council, have a Right to a Seat at the Council Board, hath commonly Seated them next to himself. In-somuch that Some of those Captains begin to look upon that place at the Board as their Right.

N. [ota] B. [ene]

vide Upper House Journal, for many Remarks contained in a Report on the Constitution, etc., 10 May 1745.¹¹

Other things which require Instructions to the Governour.

By the General Duty Acts,¹² a large Duty equal to a Prohibition hath been hitherto laid upon Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine imported, lest such Importations should affect the price of those Goods to the Prejudice of

¹⁰ For the Governor's point of view on this question see Glen to Board of Trade, Feb. 6, 1744, CO 5/370, ff. 132-3.

¹¹ This report may be found in the Upper House Journals, May 7, 1745, CO 5/453, pp. 118-74.

¹² Two of these acts are printed in *Statutes*, III, 193-204, 556-68.

the Planters in South Carolina. By which means the Settlers in North Carolina, when Ships are not to be had there, are debarred the Benefit of Sending those Goods Coast ways to the Charlestown Market; to their own great Prejudice, and that of this Nation. The same must be the Case of Georgia.

There being little or no good Vacant Land remaining to be granted in any of the Townships which were laid out by his Majesty's Order for poor Protestants that should go to Settle in South Carolina, it will be much for his Majesty's Service to permit the Governour to give Grants of Land free from Quit Rents for 10 Years (in like manner as in those Townships) to Such of those poor Protestants as shall settle *in any other Parts of the Province assigned them by Advice of the Council*.¹³

The North and South Boundaries of the Province being unknown Westward from the Sea, and improper according to the Letter of the Description heretofore given, they ought to be ascertained as soon as may be by actual Survey and a Sufficient Western Frontier given to South Carolina; So as that Province which hath a large Fund to command for poor Protestant Settlers may be at the Expence of Settling and defending the Lands lying between the Heads or Upper Parts of the Rivers Savana and Alatomaha. For want of the Boundary Lines being ascertained between South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia Criminals as well as Debtors escape Process frequently from the respective Courts; and abundance of People avoid paying any Quit Rents at all to the King. If those Provinces are to pay the Expence of such, the Assemblies will recommend the Commissioners for doing it; And if left entirely to themselves, it is to be feared they will differ (as they did formerly in running the Line between South and North Carolina), and not carry the thing duely into Execution—

EDM[UN]d ATKIN

SHORT OBSERVATIONS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The following short Observations upon several Points relative to the present Constitution of the Province of South Carolina, so far as regards the Courts of Justice, the Assembly, the Revenue and the Nomination of Officers, are submitted to the Consideration of Mr Lyttelton.

¹³ In all probability it was this recommendation that induced the Board of Trade to revise the governor's instructions on land grants to poor Protestant settlers in October 1775 (*Board of Trade Journals*, 1754-8, October 9, 1755, p. 180).

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[May, 1755]

First.

The Act for Establishing a Court of Chancery passed in 1721 prescribes certain Regulations with respect to the method of Appealing to His Majesty from the Judgments of that Court and Ascertaines the particular Cases in which Appeals are to be allowed¹⁴—which regulations are conformable to the Instructions given at that time by the Crown to the Governor of this Province with respect to Appeals,¹⁵ but differ widely from these now given to Mr Lyttelton¹⁶ it would therefore be advisable this Act should be repealed and a new one passed for the same purposes leaving out the Clause concerning Appeals which is a matter already provided for by the Instructions, and being in its nature temporary and liable to alteration ought not to be made part of a perpetual Law.

Secondly.

By the Act passed in 1731 for drawing Jurys by Ballot and the better Administration of Justice in Criminal Cases¹⁷ and by one passed in 1736/7 for regulating the Court of Common Pleas,¹⁸ the Courts thereby Erected and Established are restrained from taking Cognizance of any Laws except the Laws of that province, the Statutes of Great Britain wherein the Colonys are named or such as have been declared by Laws of that province to be in force there, and as several of the Statutes of Great Britain which regard the Rights and prerogative of the Crown and which were passed antecedent to the Settlement of Carolina are by a Law¹⁹ passed in the proprietors time declared not to be practicable in this Colony, the Officers of the Crown and others may be laid under great difficultys in the prosecution of matters wherein His Majesty's Rights or Revenue are concerned. It may be a Question whether the Law passed in the proprietors time is not in itself a nullity as contrary to the known and established principle that all Statutes relating to the Common Law of England passed before the Settlement of a Colony is in force in that Colony; but to prevent disputes, it is recommended to

¹⁴ This law is printed in *Statutes*, VII, 163-5. Appeals were limited to cases exceeding £300.

¹⁵ This instruction is printed in Leonard W. Labaree, *Royal Instructions to British Colonial Governors, 1670-1776* (2 vols., New York and London, 1935), I, 322-3. (Hereafter *Royal Instructions*.)

¹⁶ This instruction is printed in *Royal Instructions*, I, 325-7.

¹⁷ This law is printed in *Statutes*, III, 274-87.

¹⁸ This law is printed in *Statutes*, VII, 189-91.

¹⁹ This law is printed in *Statutes*, II, 401-583.

Mr Lyttelton to get it repealed as well as the Act of 1736 for establishing a Court of Common Pleas, (the other passed in 1731 for establishing a Court of Grand Session has been repealed by the Crown) and to get other Laws passed for the same purposes without restraining Clauses.

Thirdly.

In the Act for ascertaining the manner and form of Electing Members of the Assembly etc. passed in 1721²⁰ there are the following improper provisions and regulations Vizt.

1st. That the Writs for Electing shall be issued by the Governor and Council, in consequence of which the Council claim a Right of signing the Writs which is a very unprecedented practice.

2d. That the Members shall be chosen by Ballot, which is also unprecedented, inconsistent with the Constitution of the Mother Country and liable to great Fraud and Juggle in the Execution.

3d. That persons who have no freehold may vote in the Election of Members for the Assembly which is contrary to an express direction of the Crown with respect to this matter.²¹

4th. It is declared by this Law, what places shall send Members and how many each place shall send which is a Right His Majesty has by virtue of His Royal prerogative vested in his Governor, his exercise of which ought not to be restrained by any Provincial Law.

5th. That 19 out of 36 shall make a Quorum which is greatly too large a Number, as it may put it into the power of any one or two factious Member[s] who have an Influence in the Assembly to put a stop to all Business and obstruct His Majesty's Service and the Publick good of the Province by prevailing upon others to absent themselves. This Evil is not merely imaginary but has been actually felt and complained of.²²

6th. The Duration of the Assembly is fixed to 3 Years which is a regulation that has been found to be attended with great Inconvenience to His Majesty's Service in other Colonys and highly disapproved of by His Majesty, nor does it appear that the Legislature of any of the

²⁰ This law is printed in *Statutes*, III, 135-40.

²¹ According to the election law either possession of a fifty acre freehold or annual payment of twenty shillings tax entitled free white males to vote (*Statutes*, III, 136).

²² One such complaint came from Governor James Glen. For his comments on the quorum provision see his letter to the Board of Trade, Oct. 10, 1748, CO 5/372, ff. 80-7.

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Colonys has by their Constitution any Right to limit the duration of Assemblys.

Fourthly.

By an Act passed in 1721 for appointing a publick Treasurer²³ it is declared that all Officers whatever who receive any Salary out of the Public Treasury of that Province shall be named by the General Assembly, by which means the Nomination of all the Principal Officers of Government which ought to be in the Chief Governor is placed in the Assembly nor can the Governor remove or even suspend any of these let their Conduct be ever so Atrocious without the Consent of the other branches of the Legislature; Upon the whole this Act appears to be so inconsistent with the true principles of the Constitution and such an open violation of the Rights and Prerogative of the Crown that the Board of Trade will probably think it their Duty to lay it before His Majesty for his disapprobation unless the Assembly can be induced to repeal it themselves which Mr Lyttelton will endeavour to prevail upon them to do and likewise take care that for the future he does not assent to any Acts for any particular Service by which Commissioners are appointed for the Execution of that Service, which has been too frequently practiced in Carolina is equally with the Act abovementioned inconsistent with the Constitution a violation of the Rights of the Crown and takes away from the Governor the Right he has by his Commission in the Government of the Province.

²³ This law is printed in *Statutes*, III, 148-9.

SUE SPARKS KEITT TO A NORTHERN FRIEND, MARCH 4, 1861.¹

Edited by ELMER DON HERD, JR.

University of South Carolina

At a few minutes past twelve o'clock noon, Monday, March 4, 1861, on the steps of the then unfinished Capitol in Washington, Abraham Lincoln became the sixteenth president of the United States. Some five hundred miles away, at "Mandeville,"² plantation of Col. Samuel Sparks in Marlborough District, South Carolina, Sue Sparks Keitt that same day wrote to a Northern friend, unknown save for the name "Mrs. Brown." That letter spoke not only the mind of the writer at those precarious moments, but indeed the mind of the South and a new nation tottering on the threshold of success or dismal failure.

Sue Mandeville Sparks (1834-1915) was the daughter of a well-to-do planter of Marlborough District. On May 18, 1859, she married the fiery Laurence Massillon Keitt (1824-1864),³ then congressman from the Third Congressional District. The Keitts honeymooned abroad and while in Paris met "Mr. and Mrs. Brown" of this letter. The couples became fast friends and spent the summer touring Northern Europe. In the fall changing political events at home called Laurence Keitt and a reluctant Sue back to Washington.⁴

With Secession, the Keitts returned to their home at St. Matthews, Orangeburg District.⁵ During the winter and spring of 1861, Sue Keitt and

¹ This letter, from the Laurence Massillon Keitt Papers, Manuscript Department, Duke University Library, is here reproduced with the permission of that depository.

² The Sparks plantation "Mandeville" was located some thirteen miles south-southeast of the village of Marlboro and fourteen miles northeast of Pouncey's Ferry on the Great Pedee. Robert Mills, *Atlas of the State of South Carolina* (Columbia, 1938).

³ Sketches of Keitt appear in the *Dictionary of American Biography* and the *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1949*.

The present Keitt family in South Carolina prefers the "Lawrence" spelling of Keitt's first name, but Keitt himself, when he used his full signature, signed "Laurence." See his letters to Sue Sparks, Feb. 2, 10, 29, 1856, Keitt Papers; to James Buchanan, Jan. 24, 1857, James Buchanan Papers, Duke Univ. Library; to James H. Hammond, July 5, 1858, James H. Hammond Papers, Vol. 24, Library of Congress. Also the visiting cards used by the Keitts in Washington have the "Laurence" spelling. William Porcher Miles Papers, Southern Historical Collection, Univ. of N. C.

⁴ Keitt to Wm. P. Miles, May 18, 1859, William Porcher Miles Papers, Southern Historical Collection, Univ. of North Carolina; Sue S. Keitt to "Mrs. Brown", n.d. [Jan., 1861]; Sue S. Keitt, Paris, France, to Carrie, n.d. [fall, 1859], Keitt Papers.

⁵ St. Matthews, now in Calhoun County, in 1861 was a part of Orangeburg District.

her young daughter, Anna, stayed at her father's plantation while Laurence Keitt represented South Carolina in the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States at Montgomery and later at Richmond.⁶

Mandeville

March 4th 1861.

My dear Friend

I return you sincere thanks for the long letter just received, also for the kind one from Mr. Brown.

You say truly the hand of the South will not be raised against *you*. It will be raised only in *self defence*, and I know you will not join the ranks that come here to fight us. You must allow me to say we are *right* in this movement you condemn and you must believe me when I say *we* did [not] break up the Union you so much love, nor bring about the crisis you so much deplore. Tis true we have refused to accept Lincoln for a President. What of that? Did you think the people of the South, the Lords Proprietors of the land would let this low fellow rule for them? No! His vulgar facetiousness may suit the race of clockmakers and wooden nutmeg vendors. Even Wall street brokers may accept him since they do not protest but *never* will he receive the homage of *South-ern gentlemen*. See the disgusting spectacle now presented to the world by the Federal Government. The President Elect of the American people on his triumphal march to the Capitol, Exhibits himself at rail way depots, barndies jokes with the population, kisses bold women from promiscuous crowds, jests with fighters of the prize ring, and back to back challenges height with hod-carriers. And, to crown this disgraceful progress, flees from an imaginary assassin, and under the cover of night and in disguise Enters the Capitol; and, there to day, amid Cannon and bristling bayonets this man is proclaimed the President of the American People. O! Shame, Shame, should we submit to such degradation. Tis the military despotism of Europe, without its royal insignia, kingly dignity, and imperial presence.⁷

⁶ See Elmer Don Herd, Jr., "Laurence M. Keitt's Letters from the Provisional Congress of the Confederacy, 1861," this *Magazine*, LXI (1960), 19-25.

⁷ Sue Keitt was not the only person, nor the South the only section, that saw Lincoln as a crude buffoon, "lacking in polite ways and innocent of *savoir faire*." Indeed, the events just preceding the inauguration caused the lowering of Lincoln's prestige in the North at a time when it was none too high. Even members of his own cabinet, especially William Seward and Salmon P. Chase, saw Lincoln as inferior in all governmental respects to themselves. Seward believed that he would be the *defacto* leader of the new administration and Lincoln would be no more than a figurehead. J. C. Randall, *Lincoln the President* . . . (New York, 1945), I, 292-93; Albert Bushnell Hart, *Salmon Portland Chase* (American Statesmen Series, XXVIII, Boston, 1899), 207-08.

You say you believe it to be a Christian duty to submit to the "powers that be." So do I when they execute judgment in justice and mercy but not, when they are dishonest, licentious and oppressive. For what did your fathers—in whom you justly feel a daughter's pride—stake "life fortune and sacred honor"? In the old homes over the waves, they had kindred many and dear; a Ruler, legitimate, virtuous, and ben- efficient; a government that commanded the respect of the world; a flag that triumphally waved from the North Sea, to Palestine, from British America to the far Indies; a monarchy that had the prestige of eight hundred years of kingly authority and yet they sacrificed all this, they turned aside from their . . . associations and as free men battled for their rights, when those rights were invaded. Remember the watchword of the leaders of the ancestry of those same New England fathers of yours "Resistance to Tyrants, is obedience to God." Verily the lessons taught by the brave men of those days, are not lost upon us.

Who are these Black Republicans? A motly throng of san culotte and Dames des Halles, Infidels and free lovers, interspersed by Bloomer women,* fugitive slaves, and amalgamists. What are the doctrines they teach, the religion they preach from their pulpits? Equity and justice? Peace and good will towards men? No, but the Jesuitical dogma of the Expediency of crime when a doubtful good may come. Such crimes as murder, arson, perjury and theft find ready absolution if the record be accompanied by a stolen slave, and bears the *red seal of Southern blood*. Again I say to my friends at the North—and dear ones I have—come out from among them lest your own robes become sullied.

You remember the arrowy Rhone we saw at beautiful Geneva? How bright and limpid its waters, fresh from the cold purity of the glacier's bosome. Simply it rushed into the turbid Arve, frantically it resisted the muddy impurity of its Embraces, for miles and leagues waged the war between Dark and Bright, but finally, the struggle ceased. Together in the same current, hid they *must* run, so mingling waters, the turbid sullyng the clear and receiving back naught of its purity, together they quietly flounce into the Sea. No minority of people can live in the midst of another, and stronger people, and preserve their individuality intact, save the *Jews* only.

* The followers of the reformer and women's rights advocate, Amelia Jenks Bloomer. Mrs. Bloomer advocated that women wear a dress, originated by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, consisting of skirts that reached just below the knee and Turkish trousers. This dress became known as the "Bloomer costume" or simply "Bloomers."

You speak of your devotion to the Union. We Southerners once loved it with the heroic love that Virginius loved Virginia.⁹ With our own hand would we consign it to Eternal death, rather than see its robes of State upon a mountebank, its sword of justice turned into an assassin's dagger, and the constellation of its flag shining on fratricidal battle-fields. O! my friend! say not you wish this once glorious Union *still* to live. Let it die before full disgrace comes upon it, so we can wear a mourning tribute of loving regret.

The Union people of the North ask us what? To save the Union by submission to Lincoln. What does that submission imply? National disgrace, sectional subjugation, poverty, Exile and ruined homesteads. Really good friends at the North, you ask too much. Southerners are an obliging people, not hard at driving bargains as the Yankees are, but this is asking too much of their chivalry. Save this Union? *We* were not the iconoclasts, but that party to whom you counsel submission, *they*, with their abominable doctrines pandering to the bad passions of the multitude, and alas! the bad, always Exceed[ing] the good, have brought upon you this great national woe. We have suffered long and deeply, all we asked was freedom from molestation. All we have done is to withdraw from the Union when it fails to guarantee our safety. Have we *Ever* been *aggressive*? When the cries of starving needle women, illfed operatives and deserted wives, rose in the streets of Northern cities, did Southern Philant[h]ropy seize the sword and cut the purse strings of hardened money kings to benefit the one, and did Southern Chivalry touch the lance and force recreant spouses back to their marital duties, to console the other? No! Not Even malice set down any such charge against us. We minded our own business and let our neighbors alone.

Like yourselves we deprecated civil wars. Quietly and with dignity we withdraw ourselves from insults and oppression, and seize[d] the sword only when hostile ships floated in our waters, and the war cry heard in counsel against us. With a rancor and hatred worthy of a foreign foe, the Republicans prepare for a war of Extermination. Yes *Extermination*—for they know as well as we do, that *thus only* can they

⁹ In 449 B. C., Virginius stabbed his daughter, Virginia, to protect her from the Roman patrician Appius Claudius.

conquer us. See their bloody programme the dykes of the Mississippi must be cut, and the minds of now happy slaves poisoned to thoughts of murder and conflagration. How can you counsel submission to such a people? We loved the Union, but our lives, homes, and kindred are dear to us and they cannot be sacrificed to a memory, you love the Union, but can you ask us to sacrifice these to a sentiment? And why should we keep together? All love and confidence between the two sections is gone, and no happiness can flow from Union. No longer can we open the door to the wa[y]farer and offer a Southern cheerful hospitality. The midnight dagger and the poisoned bowl may many days after, come to us. Thus was it to my noble brother in law, the kind master and true gentleman.¹⁰ Yes, war let it be if war they desire. And the Stars and Stripes will shame their ancient glories when the "Southern Cross" takes the field. And if the fate of Carthagenia be ours, we women, like those of old, will cut our hair for bowstrings to plague the Enemy as long as possible.

You say out side of the whirl of political ambition the hearts of the people are right. My friend you forget, the *people* Elected these political aspirants. See the over whelming majority in *Every North[em] State*—that too in the wake of the John Brown raid. See the triumphant resolve of the Republicans, and *Easy acquiescence* of other parties. Lincoln's facetiousness has touched . . . the North, and they think there can be no bloody danger in a man so Extremely funny. Our hitherto good Northern friends have—unintentionally I wish to believe—served us the worse turn of all, for if civil war comes the Union party may accept the charge—the cowardice of the Republicans would have saved us, had not the *Union* men supported them. Why? when the first threatening note was heard, did they not say—"This Union dear as it is shall not be preserved at the price of our brother's blood. By justice and kindness you must win them back and not by fire." That failing, then said—"You have wronged this people, in peace let them go, civil war we will have leave of." But no, it was the Union, the Union! no matter what the cost, nor how disgraceful the party in power. Let the "Union Lovers" look upon *their* skirts when the first Southern blood falls, and

¹⁰ Dr. William J. Keitt, was murdered at his home in Ocala, Fla., February, 1860, by his slaves while he lay ill in bed. Before his removal to Florida, Dr. Keitt was a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives from St. Matthews Parish, Orangeburg District. Telegram from R. B. Rhett, Jr., to Wm. P. Miles [February] 24, 1860, Miles Papers; L. M. Keitt to Sue Sparks Keitt, Feb. 29, [1860], Keitt Papers; Election Returns, St. Matthews Parish, 1850, South Carolina Archives Department.

thank such senile drivellers as [Winfield] Scott and [John Jordan] Crittenden for the bloody stain.

You still hope for reunion. A ruin[ed] hope, unless our conditions be accepted. Here they are. Hang all your [James] Redpaths, [William Lloyd] Garrisons, [Horace] Greelys and [Henry] Ward Beechers. Incarcerate your Gerrit Smiths. Unite your [Charles] Sumners and [William] Stewards to Ebony spouses and send them as *resident Ministers in perpetuance* to Timbuctoo and Ashantee. Purge the halls of Congress and the White House of the odium of their presence, and attach the death penalty to all future agitation of the slavery question. When these things are *done*, then, and not till then, will we consider the question of reunion.

Our relations my friend have been so pleasant it would pain me to see them altered, but I must candidly say that I can make no distinction between *at-cost-of-war Union Lovers* and *ultra Black Republicans*. The matter of our continued friendship must now be decided by you. In the mean while believe me your

Affectionate rebel friend

SUE SPARKS KEITT

PETITIONERS TO THE CROWN AGAINST THE PROPRIETORS,
1716-1717

COMPILED BY DAVID McCORD WRIGHT
McGill University

In a letter dated November 30th, 1716, Arthur Middleton, Ralph Izard, and B. Godin, members of the House of Commons of South Carolina, wrote to their agent in London: "By our next you may expect an address to the King signed by the inhabitants."¹ Such an address was duly prepared and signed, and on February 24th, 1717, Johannes Croft, Notary Public, made a full copy to be forwarded to the Crown. This is preserved today in the British Public Record Office in London.² A handwritten copy may be found in Volume VII, pp. 88-97, of the Transcripts of Records in the British Public Record Office Relating to South Carolina, in the Archives Department, Columbia, S. C. The fate of the original signatures is not known to the compiler.

According to McCrady the petition was signed "not only by the members of the Commons, but by five hundred and sixty-eight others,—which was more than one-half of the [white] (male) inhabitants of the province."³ Whatever the basis of this calculation, the list certainly runs to more than five hundred signatures. While not complete, it has a good deal the character of a census and provides excellent first-source material for any study of the early inhabitants of South Carolina.

In the copy in London the signatures appear pell-mell, apparently just as they were signed. This order is not without interest. For example, it is interesting to know that Miles Brewton, the elder, was the first person to sign after the members of the House of Commons. In the Transcripts the order diverges widely from the copy in the Public Record Office. For this reason and for convenience in reference, the signatures are presented here alphabetically re-arranged. All signatures appear as spelled and are repeated as often as they occur. Material appearing only in the Public Record Office copy is followed by the letters P.R.O.

¹ *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial, American and West Indies, 1717.* 92 G, p. 209.

² CO 5/382. No. 19, British Public Record Office.

³ Edward McCrady, *The History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government, 1670-1719* (New York and London, 1897), p. 634.

Adam
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Allston
Amble
Armst
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Ather
Attwe
Aveau
Ayres,
Axson
A—el

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Bailey
Baird,
Baird,
Baker
Baker
Baley
Ball,
Ballan
Ballir,
Balsto
Barry
Barton
Barton
Bastin
Batch
Baten
Batto
Batto
Bayle
Bayle
Beaco
Beam
Beam
Beau
Becl
Bedon

Johan

Adams, William
 Allein, Richard
 Allen, Andrew
 Allen, Joseph
 Allston, John
 Ambler, Joseph
 Armstrong, Charles
 Ash, William
 Atherton, John
 Attwell, Joseph
 Aveaux, Daniel
 Ayres, William
 Axson, William
 A—ell, Thomas [P. R. O.]

Bacot, Peter
 Bailey, Ralph
 Baird, George
 Baird, Mathew
 Baker, James
 Baker, Samuell
 Baley, Luke
 Ball, Thomas
 Ballantine, John
 Ballir, Jacob
 Balston, James
 Barry, James
 Barton, Henry
 Barton, Thomas
 Bastine, Richard
 Batchelor, David
 Bateman, Teda
 Batton, Isaac
 Battoon, Cornelius
 Bayley, Henry
 Bayley, John
 Beacon, Michael
 Beamor, Jno. [H. C.]⁴
 Beamor, John
 Beauchamp, Adam
 Becle, Edward
 Bedon, Henry

Bee, John
 Bee, Thomas
 Belin, James
 Benn, John
 Bellamy, Timothy
 Berlwin, Joshreal
 Berresford, Richard⁵
 Best, William
 Betteson, John
 Biddis, Anthony
 Billing, William
 Blackwell, Michael
 Blunton, Thomas
 Boigard, Mathurin
 Boman, Samuell
 Boone, Joseph⁵
 Borus, John
 Bosomworth, William
 Bossard, Henry
 Bo[?]/theck, Adam
 Bower, Henry
 Boyden, John
 Branford, John, Junr
 Breton, John
 Brewton, Miles
 Brown, John
 Brown, William
 Brunson, Abraham
 Brunson, Isaac
 Brunson, Joseph
 Bryan, Hugh
 Bryan, Joseph Junr
 Bugg, John
 Bulline, John
 Bulline, Thomas
 Bullock, John
 Bumpus, Edward
 Bunel, Nicholas
 Burnit, John
 Burnley, William
 Butler, Richard [H. C.]

⁴ Member of the House of Commons of South Carolina.

⁵ The names of Richard Berresford and Joseph Boone appear as agents. Johannes Croft as notary.

Calbert, William
 Cantey, James
 Capers, Richard
 Carlile, William
 Carlisle, Zechariah
 Carnell, George
 Cawood, John
 Chamberlain, Job
 Chapman, William
 Child, John
 Chiver, Thomas
 Clapp, Gillson
 Clarke, George
 Clarke, Jeremiah
 Clarke, Thomas
 Clyatt, Robert
 Cochran Ja. [H. C.]
 Cochran, Robert
 Cole, Paul
 Colleton, Charles
 Colleton, Charles
 Colleton, James
 Colleton, Peter
 Conyers, John
 Conyers, William
 Cook, Edmund
 Cossens, John
 Coyle, Henry
 Cox, Ezekiel
 Croft, Johannes^s
 Croney, John
 Crook, William
 Croskeys, John
 Croskeys, Joseph
 Cubela, Joseph
 Currant, Edward
 Cutter, John
 Cuttirie, Daniel

Dalton, John
 Danford, Joseph
 Daniell, Nathaniel
 Davall, Thomas
 Davis, Samuell
 Davis, Samuel Junr
 Dawson, Christo.

Dawson, Richard
 Dear, John
 De La Conseillere, Benja. [H. C.]
 De Laune, John
 Dennie, Benjamin
 Dick, William
 Dingle, Joseph
 Diston, Charles
 Dobbin, Leonard
 Dolton, William
 Douxsaint, Paul
 Dowse, Stephen
 Drake, Jonth. [H. C.]
 Drake, William
 Drayton, John
 Dredg, Lawrence
 Dubourdieu, Samuel
 Ducat, George
 Duffey, Hugh
 Dullard, Nicholas
 Dunfield, Bartholemew
 Dupuy, Andrew
 Durant, Henry
 Durham, David [H. C.]
 Durouzeaux, Michl.
 Durowzeaux, Daniel
 Durnmayer, Albert
 Duvall, Lewis

Eaton, Jonas Senr
 Eaton, Jonas Junr
 Edings, William
 Edleston, James
 Edmunds, Benjamin
 Elders, John
 Elders, John
 Elliott, Charles
 Ellis, John
 Ellis, Thomas
 Ellwey, Nathaniel
 Elmes, William
 Evans, Griffith
 Evans, Jonathan
 Evans, Phillip
 Evans, Randal
 Evans, William

Fanco
 Farril
 Farrie
 Fenne
 Fergu
 Ferna
 Field
 Flave
 Fling
 Flint
 Floac
 Floac
 Flooc
 Fobe
 Foga
 Foiss
 Ford
 Fouc
 Fram
 Frase
 Frem
 Fripp
 Frye
 Full
 Full
 Galle
 Gant
 Gant
 Garr
 Garr
 Garr
 Garv
 Geri
 Geri
 Gibl
 Gibl
 Gibl
 Gign
 Givi
 Glaz
 Glaz
 Glaz
 Glov

Fancourt, John
 Farrill, Cornelius
 Farris, Christopher
 Fenney, John
 Ferguson, David
 Ferguson, James
 Fernandez, Francisco
 Field, John
 Flavell, William
 Fling, Florence
 Flint, James
 Flood, Richard Senr
 Flood, Richard Junr
 Flood, George
 Fobey, John
 Fogartie, John
 Foissin, Elias
 Ford, Nathaniel
 Fouchereand, Gedeon
 Frampton, John
 Fraser, John
 Freman, Robert
 Fripp, John
 Fryer, Solomon
 Fuller, William
 Fuller, Richard
 Fullford, John

 Galleway, David
 Gantlet, John
 Gantlet, Robert
 Garnier, John
 Garratt, Joseph
 Garret, John
 Garvin, Edward
 Gerin, Francis
 Gerin, Petré
 Gibbes, Benjamin
 Gibbes, John
 Gibbon, William [H. C.]
 Gibins, Thomas
 Gignilliat, Henry
 Givin, John
 Glaze, Malachi
 Glaze, William
 Glover, John

Godfrey, John [H. C.]
 Godfrey, John
 Goings, William
 Goodbe, Alexander
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 Goodbe, Thomas
 Goring, Thomas Senr
 Goring, Thomas Junr
 Coring, Walter
 Goulding, Peter
 Green, James
 Green, John
 Green, John
 Green, Joshua
 Green, Thomas
 Greene, Daniel
 Greg[?] Benjamin [P. R. O.]
 Griffen, Joseph Senr
 Griffin, Benjamin
 Griffin, Richard
 Griffith, Joseph
 Grimbball, Thomas
 Grimbell, John
 Grover, Henry
 Guerin, Vincent
 Guild, Thomas
 Guthrey, Robert
 Guy, Robert

 Hackett, William
 Hall, Arthur [H. C.]
 Hamelton, John
 Hamilton, Paul
 Harding, Richard
 Harris, Richd [H. C.]
 Harris, Richard
 Hasforth, Joseph
 Hatcher, Nicholas
 Hawkes, Gershom
 Hawkes, John
 Hawkes, Thomas
 Hawkins, John
 Hayes, Charles
 Hayne, John
 Hazzard, William

Hancock, Hector
 Hendricks, John
 Hepworth, Thomas
 Herbert, John
 Hext, Amias
 Hext, Alexander
 Hext, Hugh
 Hext, Hugh [*H. C.*]
 Hicks, John
 Hill, Charles [*H. C.*]
 Hill, John
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 Hill, Thomas
 Hill, William
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 Hodgson, John
 Hodsden, John
 Hog, Richard
 Holmes, Francis Senr
 Holmes, Francis Junr
 Holmes, William
 Hulet, John
 Hulien, Elias

Izard, Ra. [*H. C.*]
 Izard, Wa. [*H. C.*]

Jenkins, John
 Jerman, Ralph
 Jervis, John
 Johnson, Peter
 Johnson, Peter
 Jones, Israel
 Jones, James
 Jones, John
 Jones, Thomas
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 Jones, Samuel

Kays, John
 Keating, Edward
 Keen, Edward
 Kempe, William
 Kennard, John
 Kennard, Daniel
 King, Robert

Kinloch, Alexander
 Kirk, William
 Kirran, John
 Knight, Caleb
 Knights, Thomas

Lacon, Robert
 Lamboll, Thomas
 Lane, Charles
 Lane, John
 Lankester, Joshua
 Lankester, William
 Laroche, John
 Laseene, Isaac
 Laurans, John
 Lawrence, Joseph
 Lea, Joseph
 Leay, John
 Le Jau, Francis
 Leroux, James
 Lesuerir, Abraham
 L-scott[?], D—[?] [*P. R. O.*]
 Light, John
 Linkley, Christopher
 Livingston, William
 Lloyd, Thomas
 Logan, George [*H. C.*]
 Logan, George [*H. C. Speaker*]
 Loveridge, Lewis
 Lucoss, George
 Lumball, William
 Lynch, Thomas [*H. C.*]
 Lyon, Phillip

M—, Joseph
 Mackclocklin, James
 Mackey, Alexander
 Mackgee, William
 Main, Jonathan
 Man, Thomas
 Manigault, Pierre
 Marché, Charles
 Marion, Benjamin
 Marshall, John
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 McKintosh, Duncan
 McKitrick, Andrew
 McKpherson, John
 Middleton, Thomas
 Mikell, Ephraim Senr
 Mikell, Ephraim Junr
 Miller, Matthew
 Miller, Robert Senr
 Miller, Robert Junr
 Mills, Samuel
 Mitchell, William
 Monke, Stephen
 Moore, John
 Moore, Miles
 Moore, Roger [H. C.]
 Moore, Roger
 Mott, Stephen
 Mullins, John
 Murrill, Francis
 Musgrove, John

Newman, Anthony
 Nichols, Nathaniel
 Nicholason, John
 Norman, Moses
 Normand, Pierre

Oglesby, James
 Oliver, Bartholomew
 Osgood, Josiah
 Osgood, Thomas Junr
 Owen, Phillip

Paddock, Charles
 Page, William

Pamor, Thomas
 Papot, Piter
 Parcy, Anthony
 Parrott, William
 Parrot, Wm. Orange
 Parry, John
 Partridge, Nathel
 Payett, Francis
 Peacock, Thomas
 Pearce, Roger
 Peronneau, Henry
 Peronneau, Samuel
 Perriman, William
 Perry, Edward
 Pew, John
 Peyre, David
 Pickins, Samuell
 Pitt, Jacob
 Playl[?], H.⁶
 Plumer, Moses
 Po-e, George ⁷
 Postell, James
 Postell, John
 Pracé, Jean
 Prichard, Thomas
 Prioleau, Elisha

Quers, Ma.

Rake, Thomas, Senr
 Rake, Thomas Junr
 Ravenel, Paul
 Rawlings, James
 Rescoe, Nathaniel
 Revenel, Daniel
 Reynolds, Michael
 Rippin, Edward
 Rivers, George
 Rivers, Jeremiah
 Rivers, John
 Robardson, David
 Rolipo, James
 Roper, Jeremiah

⁶ In the Transcripts, *Playle*.

⁷ In the Transcripts, *Po*.

Ross, Charles
 Rowe, Richard
 Rowland, John
 Royer, Joseph
 Ruberrey, John
 Russ, John [*H. C.*]
 Russ, Jonathan
 Russell, Joseph

Sadler, James
 Sam, John
 Sams, William
 Sanders, Samuel
 Sanders, William
 Sandiford, John
 Satur, Thomas [*H. C.*]
 Saunders, John
 Saunders, Roger
 Savy, Peter
 Savy, John
 Scott, Joseph (Weaver)
 Scott, Joseph (Planter)
 Scott, William
 Scriven, Samuel
 Scriven, Savile
 Seabrooke, Robert
 Sealy, Joseph
 Seaybrook, Thomas
 Selby, Thomas
 Seron, Jacque
 Sharp, Charles
 Shaw, William
 Sheppard, John
 Sheppherd, Abraham
 Shereiff, William
 Shippey, John
 Shoote, John
 Simmons, John
 Simmons, William
 Singleton, Richard
 Singleton, William
 Smith, Christopher
 Smith, Danil
 Smith, Edward
 Smith, George
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Smith, Joseph
 Smith, Peter
 Smith, Richard
 Smith, Samuel
 Smith, Thomas
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 Smith, Thomas
 Smith, William
 Snow, Nathaniel
 Snow, Thomas
 Snow, Thomas
 Sparkes, Thomas
 Spencer, William
 Stanyarne, John
 Stanyarne, Thomas
 Sterling, William
 Stevens, Michael
 Stevens, William
 Stewart, John
 Stewart, Thomas
 St Julien, James
 Stone, John
 Stone, John
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 Storey, Rowland
 Stoutenburgh, Luke
 Summers, John
 Summers, Tho. [*H. C.*]
 Sumner, Benjamin
 Sumner, Roger
 Sweetman, Robert

Taggart, James
 Taveron, Ettienn
 Taylor, James
 Taylor, Robert
 Thredcroft, Suetonus
 Townsend, Daniel
 Townsend, Thomas [*H. C.*]
 Toot, William
 Trepeir, John

Underwood, Samuel
 Upham, Thomas

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Valleneue, Richard
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 Vincet, George
 Wadson, John
 Waight, Isaac
 Walker, George
 Walker, Henry
 Walker, John
 Wallis, John
 Wallis, Thomas
 Walsbe, William
 Wannell, John
 Ward, Samuel
 Waring, Benjamin
 Waring, Thomas [H. C.]
 Warnock, Abraham
 Warnock, Andrew
 Watson, James
 Watson, Samuel
 Watters, Richard
 Wattkins, John
 Way, John
 Way, Samuel
 Way, Samuel
 Way, Thomas
 Way, William Junr
 Webster, David
 Weekley, Richard
 Wells, Edgar
 Wells, William
 Wenborn, Thomas

Wesburey, William
 Westbury, Thomas^a
 Westcoat, John
 White, Joseph
 White, Nathaniel
 Whitmarsh, John Junr
 Wild, Samuel
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 Williams, James
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 Winn, Robert
 Wire, John
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 Womsley, John
 Wood, Benjamin
 Woodward, John [H. C.]
 Wright, Jacob
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 Wright, Joseph
 Wyatt, Robert

Yarder, Gregory
 Yonge, James

^a In the Transcripts, *Wesbury*.

^b Three signatures are totally illegible. In three others the last name is defaced: Richard, William, William

GENERAL GREENE'S PLANS FOR THE CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON, 1781-1782 *

GEORGE W. KYTE

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Naval power played an important role in the War for American Independence from its beginning to the end of active hostilities. The command of the sea by the Royal Navy enabled the British army to move rapidly from one front to another and to make a series of surprise attacks upon several American ports. British warships sometimes sailed far inland by following the channels of such rivers as the Hudson, James, and Rappahannock in spite of shore batteries and underwater obstacles constructed to prevent such incursions.

General George Washington, commander-in-chief of the American army, soon learned that sea power was one of the most important factors affecting the course of the war.¹ He found that England's control of the sea gave her army a marked advantage in mobility over his own hard-pressed troops. He realized, also, that British-held seaports were vulnerable to combined attacks from land and sea if France or Spain should come to the aid of America. France, as it turned out, did come to the aid of the colonies, and a French fleet succeeded in gaining command of American coastal waters during the summer of 1778. Franco-American forces then combined to lay siege to Newport, Rhode Island, and the British garrison there was on the verge of defeat when Richard, Lord Howe, came to its rescue from New York.² Howe's fleet was inferior to the French fleet which opposed it, but audacity and superior seamanship enabled the British to save the garrison of Newport from the kind of disaster which later overtook Cornwallis's army at Yorktown.

Victory with the support of French naval power became Washington's fondest hope despite his disappointment at the failure of the siege of Newport. He pleaded repeatedly with the French Court to send a fleet to North American waters to cooperate with his army. Unfortun-

* Research for this paper was facilitated by a grant-in-aid of the Lehigh University Institute of Research.

¹ Dudley W. Knox, *The Naval Genius of George Washington* (Boston, 1932), 13-15, 24-25, 28. See also Douglas Southall Freeman, *George Washington, A Biography* (7 vols., New York, 1948-57), IV, 70, 144-145, 171-174.

² William M. James, *The British Navy in Adversity, A Study of the War of American Independence* (London, 1926), 102-109.

nately, however, failure of the Franco-American forces at Newport was followed by a failure at Savannah in the fall of 1779. A French fleet and a Franco-American army blockaded and besieged Savannah for a time, but an attempt to take the town by storm before the guns had completed their work of destruction resulted in a costly defeat and abandonment of the siege.³

A new opportunity for a Franco-American victory presented itself in January 1781, when several British warships lying at anchor at the eastern end of Long Island were destroyed or dismasted by a hurricane. A French fleet based at Newport rode out the storm successfully and gained temporary command of the sea as a result of the disaster suffered by the British fleet. Washington then requested that the entire French fleet should sail to the Chesapeake to blockade a British detachment which had seized and fortified Portsmouth, Virginia. However, the sailing of the French was delayed until the British had repaired their damaged ships. The two fleets fought a brisk action at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay on March 16, and the French sheered off and returned to Newport without accomplishing their mission.⁴

These repeated failures tried Washington's patience sorely. However, he continued to work and hope for a successful combined operation, and his efforts and hopes yielded a rich reward when a French fleet and a Franco-American army succeeded in trapping and destroying an army of more than 7,000 officers and men at Yorktown, Virginia, in the fall of 1781.

Washington's understanding of the role of sea power in the war was shared by a number of his subordinates, including Major-Generals Nathaniel Greene, Benjamin Lincoln, and the Marquis de Lafayette. Lafayette made important contributions to the success of the Yorktown campaign and anticipated victory when he wrote to Washington at the end of July 1781, "Should a French fleet now come in Hampton Road the British Army would, I think, be ours."⁵ Lincoln had learned about the influence of naval power upon the war through bitter experience when he had been forced to surrender Charleston in May 1780, after it had been blockaded and besieged by a British fleet and army from New York.⁶ Greene, in his turn, learned some lessons about sea power

³ Alexander A. Lawrence, *Storm over Savannah, The Story of Count d'Estaing and the Siege of the Town in 1779* (Athens, Georgia, 1951), chapters x-xii.

⁴ James, *The British Navy in Adversity*, 270-274.

⁵ Louis Gottschalk, ed., *The Letters of Lafayette to Washington, 1777-1799* (New York, 1944), 213.

⁶ James, *The British Navy in Adversity*, 227-229; and Christopher Ward, *The War of the Revolution*, ed. John R. Alden (2 vols., New York, 1952), II, 700-703.

when he found himself in command of the American army in the Carolinas in 1781 and 1782.

Greene, an erstwhile Quaker from Rhode Island, superseded Major-General Horatio Gates as commanding general of America's Southern Army early in December 1780. The military situation which Greene had to face at the time was desperate. Charleston had fallen to the British in May, as we have already seen, and Gates's army had suffered a severe defeat and heavy losses at Camden in mid-August. Thus, when Greene assumed command of the American army in the South, Georgia and South Carolina were occupied by the British, and the American army in North Carolina was numerically weak and destitute of equipment as a result of the disaster at Camden.

Lord Cornwallis, who commanded the British army in the Carolinas, launched a winter offensive into North Carolina early in January 1781. The American army was outnumbered nearly two to one at the time, and Greene wisely chose to retreat to the Dan River rather than risk a battle against superior forces. However, Cornwallis lost most of his light infantry at the battle of Cowpens on January 17 when a detachment commanded by Brigadier-General Daniel Morgan inflicted a crushing defeat on a British column commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Banastre Tarleton. Many of the remainder of Cornwallis's redcoats were lost through the hardships of the winter campaign or were killed or wounded at Guilford Court House in mid-March after Greene had obtained reinforcements from Virginia and had returned southward across the Dan River. The British army was then forced to retreat from the interior of North Carolina to Wilmington at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Greene then took the offensive and invaded the back country of Georgia and South Carolina, where he captured a number of British posts and more than 1,500 British regulars and Tory militia before suspending military operations with the onset of the summer sickly season.

Greene's successes during the spring and early summer of 1781 enabled him to liberate the interior of Georgia and South Carolina from British rule. However, he was unable to undertake siege operations against Charleston and Savannah because he had no siege artillery at his disposal and no naval force with which to prevent reinforcements and supplies from reaching the enemy's garrisons by sea. Thus, he was unable to complete his liberation of the Deep South when the termination of summer enabled him to resume active campaigning.

Cornwallis led his army from North Carolina into Virginia while Greene and his tattered troops were engaged in their effort to drive the

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British from the interior of South Carolina. Lord Rawdon, who commanded the British forces in South Carolina and Georgia, offered stiff resistance to Greene's army but was eventually forced to abandon the back country of the two states and to retire into the lowlands. Illness, resulting from the hardships of the campaign, forced him to relinquish his command to Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Stewart, who was encamped at Eutaw Springs, some fifty miles northwest of Charleston, when Greene resumed his offensive operations at the end of August. Greene and his troops attacked the British camp on September 8, 1781, and a bloody battle was fought near the banks of the sluggish Santee River until the American army fell into disorder and was forced to withdraw from the field.⁷ However, the British had suffered heavy losses, and they abandoned their camp at Eutaw Springs a few days after the battle and retired to the immediate vicinity of Charleston. Thereafter, a military stalemate developed; the British were pinned down in the Charleston and Savannah areas, and the American army was too weak to attack them or to besiege their fortified seaports.

This stalemate was very frustrating to Greene. Active and resourceful, he was eager to follow up his successes of the spring and early summer by expelling the British from Charleston and Savannah. However, he was able to do no more than send flying columns to raid some of the enemy's outposts. He had no prospects of attacking either town unless large reinforcements were sent to him. A reinforcement of infantry and field artillery of the Pennsylvania Continental Line marched overland to join his army after the fall of Yorktown, but it was too small to enable him to attack the enemy's bases. Thus the stalemate in the South continued, and it appeared that it would last indefinitely unless a French fleet intervened by blockading one of the British-held cities and by conveying troops and siege artillery to the support of Greene's army.

The means to capture Charleston were available if only Admiral de Grasse, who had commanded the French fleet at Yorktown, could be persuaded to bring his ships to the coast of South Carolina. There were siege guns and more than 3,000 regular troops on board the fleet, and additional troops and guns could have been embarked as needed.

Greene had grasped the potentialities of the French fleet as soon as he had learned that De Grasse was expected in North American waters during the summer of 1781. The news had been communicated to him by Governor John Rutledge of South Carolina upon the latter's return

⁷ Ward, *The War of the Revolution*, II, 828, 834.

from a trip to Philadelphia.⁸ Greene then wrote to Washington early in August to express the hope that the Allies would be able to capture New York. He suggested, further, that the French fleet should sail to the Chesapeake to blockade Cornwallis's army as soon as operations against New York were completed. He sized up his old adversary shrewdly when he added that Cornwallis had probably failed to foresee the possibility of being attacked both by land and sea and had, therefore, neglected to fortify his position properly.⁹

New York, with its immense concentration of military stores, was the richest prize in America. Greene believed that top priority should be given to an attack upon it if sufficient forces were available. He regarded Charleston as a more important secondary objective than the British army in Virginia. He pointed out, however, that a siege of Charleston would be a difficult enterprise because all the heavy artillery and most of the ammunition and entrenching tools would have to be brought to South Carolina by sea. Moreover, Charleston had been strongly fortified and large quantities of provisions had been stored in its magazines. Under these circumstances, an attack on the city might become a long and costly operation, and Greene estimated that it would take an army of 10,000 men to carry it out successfully. He estimated that his army could be increased to 4,000 officers and men, or about double its usual strength, for the duration of a siege, but some 6,000 troops and sailors, together with a train of siege artillery, would have to be landed from the French fleet.¹⁰

Greene waited anxiously during the summer for word of the arrival of the French fleet and the commencement of the siege of New York. He hoped for good news, but he was apprehensive that something would go amiss.¹¹ He feared that a junction of the British North American and West Indies fleets might deprive the French of the naval superiority necessary to insure the success of the campaign. He feared, also, that Lord Cornwallis might escape from Virginia before the Allies could shift their forces from New York to the Chesapeake.

In case the French fleet might sail directly from New York to South Carolina, Greene sent a memorandum to General Washington on the availability of landing-places in the vicinity of Charleston, giving an

⁸ Jared Sparks, ed., *Correspondence of the American Revolution . . .* (4 vols., Boston, 1853) III, 368.

⁹ *Ibid.*, III, 369-370.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, III, 370-372.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, III, 371-374.

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accurate account of its harbors, navigable rivers, and obstacles to navigation.¹² It is interesting to note that a similar document was sent to General Washington almost simultaneously by General Lincoln.¹³

Generals Greene and Lincoln both hoped that the French fleet would stay in North American waters long enough to participate in the sieges of New York and Charleston. However, Greene was fearful that Admiral de Grasse would sail away to the West Indies too soon. "Indeed," he wrote to General Washington, "I am so apprehensive of this, that I am afraid to make the least dependence upon them for the relief of this Country; and can flatter myself that their stay will be long enough to compleat the reduction of New York."¹⁴

Greene hoped against hope that the French fleet would arrive in North American waters in time to make a major effort against New York, but, by the end of August, he had concluded that there was no longer any chance that De Grasse's ships would find time to come to Charleston. He decided, therefore, to make an attack upon the British army in order to try to destroy it or drive it to the gates of Charleston. Thus, as we have already seen, he attacked the enemy in their camp at Eutaw Springs on September 8, 1781. His bold bid for a decisive victory led to a bloody battle, but his army fell into disorder and was forced to withdraw from the field after nearly three hours of desperate fighting.¹⁵ Thus his effort to crush the British without waiting for French aid resulted in a costly but indecisive clash of arms.

The American army lost 522 officers and men killed, wounded, or missing from a total of about 2,400 who fought at Eutaw Springs.¹⁶ The British lost some 800 officers and men killed, wounded, or captured from an army that was nearly equal in numbers to General Greene's. Although most of the officers of the opposing armies were either killed or wounded, Greene was fortunate enough to escape even a slight injury.

¹² [Greene to Washington, August 6, 1781?], Papers of George Washington, Library of Congress, Vol. 181.

¹³ Lincoln to Washington, August 3, 1781, Papers of George Washington, Vol. 181. A map of Charleston and vicinity is enclosed with the memorandum.

¹⁴ Greene to Washington, August 7, 1781, Papers of George Washington, Vol. 181.

¹⁵ Greene to the President of Congress, September 11, 1781, Letters of General Greene, II, 317-328, in Papers of Continental Congress, No. 155, the National Archives, Washington, D. C.

¹⁶ Ward, *The War of the Revolution*, II, 834. For a return of Greene's casualties see Walter Clark and others, eds., *The State Records of North Carolina* (Goldsboro, N. C., 1886-1907), XV, 637-638.

The heavy losses suffered by his army forced Greene to retire to a rest camp on the High Hills of Santee. While his troops cared for their wounded, he wrote to the governors of Virginia and North Carolina for recruits to bring their Continental regiments up to the strength which they had had before Eutaw Springs. Although his own campaign had gone badly, he closed one of his letters on a note of optimism inspired by his hopes that Cornwallis's army would soon be captured as result of the arrival of a French fleet in the Chesapeake. "Permit me to congratulate you," he wrote to Governor Thomas Nelson of Virginia, "on the arrival of the French Fleet . . . and the promising prospect of finishing a glorious Campaign."¹⁷

Greene was encamped too far from Yorktown to be able to participate in the siege of Cornwallis's army, but he was determined to play an active part in the campaign if the British army should escape from Virginia into the Carolinas. Consequently, he sent Brigadier-General Jethro Sumner, a North Carolinian who had distinguished himself at Eutaw Springs, to his native state to make every possible preparation to oppose the escape of Lord Cornwallis by the overland routes from Yorktown to Charleston. Sumner was to impede the enemy's march by seizing and holding advantageous defensive positions, and, if necessary, to remove public stores to places of safety so that they would not fall into the enemy's hands.¹⁸

After sending General Sumner to North Carolina, Greene was forced to become a mere spectator of the struggle on the shores of the Chesapeake. He waited impatiently for news of victory or failure at Yorktown, but his knowledge of the strength of De Grasse's fleet made him optimistic about the outcome of the campaign. "Your prospects," he wrote to one of the officers in Washington's army, "are truly great and God grant you compleat success. The honor of taking the Modern Hannibal [Lord Cornwallis] and obliging his Army to pile their Arms is a sight that would feast the eyes of a king. . . . This will be one of those strokes which will tell in history, and happy the Man who shares in the laurels."¹⁹

Greene hoped for more than the taking of "the Modern Hannibal" and his army during the fall of 1781. He and General Washington recog-

¹⁷ Greene to Nelson, September 16, 1781, Greene Papers, William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan.

¹⁸ Greene to Sumner, September 25, 1781, Nathanael Greene Collection, Henry Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

¹⁹ Greene to Wayne, September 29, 1781, Wayne MSS., XIV, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

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nized the British base at Charleston to be the most important objective in the Deep South, and they both hoped that Admiral de Grasse could be persuaded to order his fleet to blockade it after the completion of the siege of Yorktown. Governor John Rutledge of South Carolina, in full agreement with Greene and Washington, wrote to the latter early in October to ask that every effort should be made to prevail upon Admiral de Grasse to participate in a siege of Charleston. The siege "cannot fail," he wrote in a burst of enthusiasm, "if the French fleet and army would come southward to take part in it. Victory at Charleston, he added, "would probably occasion an immediate Offer, to America . . . of her Independence, and of an acceptable Peace."²⁰

Governor Rutledge was probably too optimistic in stating that French intervention at Charleston "cannot fail," but his ideas on strategy were basically sound. Moreover, he and Greene were in full agreement that, if the French fleet departed for the West Indies without an attempt upon Charleston, there would be a collapse of civilian and military morale in the Deep South. There was danger that the people of Georgia and the Carolinas would begin to believe British propaganda that France and a majority of the members of Congress were prepared to sacrifice the three southernmost states in order to obtain immediate peace.

Unfortunately, however, Admiral de Grasse was under orders to return to the West Indies and had so informed Washington at the beginning of the Yorktown campaign. Washington pleaded with him to stay long enough to take part in an attack upon Charleston, but the admiral's instructions obliged him to hasten to the defense of the French islands in the Antilles. Washington then wrote to Greene early in September that De Grasse would "commence his Operations against the Enemy in Virginia, and that he could not continue a long Time on the Coasts [of North America]. . . ."²¹

Washington repeated this intelligence when he sent Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Morris, Jr., riding southward early in October with instructions headed: "To be communicated to no person but to Major General Greene." ". . . the stay of Count de Grasse upon this coast is limited," he wrote, ". . . should the present operation [at Yorktown] prove lengthy he will exceed the instructions of his Court by staying to the end of it. . . ." Washington then added the discourag-

²⁰ Rutledge to Washington, October 5, 1781, Papers of George Washington, Vol. 185.

²¹ John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., *The Writings of George Washington* (Washington, D. C., 1931-1944), XXIII, 84.

ing news: "it appears that we cannot flatter ourselves with a combined operation against Charles Town however the thing is to be wished."²²

Though disappointed, Greene was optimistic about the prospects of victory at Yorktown and congratulated Washington upon them in a letter of October 7. Then, unable to hide his disappointment, he added, "One thing . . . which gives me pain . . . is [that] the stay of our Ally upon this coast can be but short. After your success . . . in Virginia it will be a pity not to improve the opportunity for the recovery of Charles Town."²³

The British flag still flew over the ramparts of Yorktown on October 7, but Greene was so confident that the massed military and naval forces of the Allies would be victorious that he wrote to General Wayne on that day, "Before this [reaches you] I hope Lord Cornwallis and his Army are your prisoners [;] the old fox has got into the trap at last."²⁴ The "old fox" had, indeed, "got into the trap" and there was no way he could escape from it. Thus the Allies finally gained at Yorktown the kind of victory which they had hoped to gain at Newport in 1778 and at Savannah in 1779.

The British, realizing that Charleston and Savannah were vulnerable to the kind of disaster which had overtaken the garrison of Yorktown, evacuated their small base at Wilmington, North Carolina, in November in order to concentrate all their forces in the South at Charleston and Savannah. With the arrival of cool weather General Greene then led his army from the High Hills of Santee into the lowlands; however, without the aid of a French fleet, the American army was able to do no more than launch raids against British outposts in the vicinity of Charleston.

Greene continued to hope that French naval forces would come to his support. Unfortunately, however, his vision of a victory with the aid of sea power was destined to be shattered early in 1782 by the action of the British West Indies fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral George Brydges Rodney. On April 12, 1782, Rodney's fleet encountered and defeated De Grasse at the Saintes' Passage between the islands of Dominica and Guadeloupe. Five French ships-of-the-line were cap-

²² *Ibid.*, XXIII, 193-194.

²³ Greene to Washington, October 7, 1781, Papers of George Washington, Vol. 185. See also Theodore Thayer, *Nathanael Greene, Strategist of the Revolution* (New York, 1960), 385.

²⁴ Greene to Wayne, October 7, 1781, Wayne MSS, XIV.

tured by the victors, including the flagship, the *Ville de Paris*, 104 guns, with Admiral de Grasse on board.²⁵

The outcome of the battle was of the greatest importance to General Greene, but as late as May 18 he was uncertain of what had taken place. On that day he wrote to the Count de Rochambeau, commanding general of the French army in North America: "We have a report from Charles Town that Count de Grasse and Admiral Rodney have had a most bloody engagement in the West India seas. Many circumstances are mentioned, but none by which we are authorized to determine the event, which we are awaiting with great anxiety."²⁶ The report from Charleston contained the disturbing news that the British had won and had taken De Grasse and several of his capital ships. Suspecting that the news was probably true, Greene wrote a gloomy letter to General Washington on May 19 indicating that all his hopes of French naval aid were at an end if the French fleet had been beaten badly.²⁷

Greene's last hopes of a "Yorktown" victory at Charleston went glimmering as soon as he received confirmation of the report of Rodney's victory. He and his troops had no choice left but to carry on a long and tiring land campaign against Charleston and Savannah. The fact that no reinforcements or supplies were able to reach them by sea forced them to depend upon the arrival of troops and wagon trains after long and difficult treks over the trails and treacherous river crossings of the Carolinas. No siege artillery could be brought southward under the circumstances, and Greene was able to do no more than carry on a blockade of Charleston from a distance. General Wayne, whose Pennsylvania Continentals had marched southward from Virginia after Yorktown, carried out a blockade of Savannah under conditions similar to those at Charleston. Both operations had to be carried out cautiously by forces which were inferior in numbers and in the quality and quantity of their arms and equipment to the garrisons which they were attempting to blockade.

The American army suffered severely from the cold and rain of winter and the heat, humidity, and "fevers" (principally malaria) of summer.²⁸ Their sacrifices were rewarded, however, when the British

²⁵ James, *The British Navy in Adversity*, 340-344.

²⁶ Greene to Rochambeau, May 18, 1782, Rochambeau Papers, Vol. IV, Library of Congress.

²⁷ Greene to Washington, May 19, 1782, Papers of George Washington, Vol. 198.

²⁸ Greene to Washington, May 9, 1782, and July 11, 1782, Papers of George Washington, Vols. 192 and 201.

evacuated Savannah on July 11, 1782.²⁹ They reaped an additional reward when Charleston was evacuated by December 14 of the same year.³⁰ Thus, Greene and his army finally attained their goal of liberating the Carolinas and Georgia from British rule. Unfortunately the price they had had to pay for final victory had been a high one in terms of suffering, broken health, and death from heat, malaria, hardships, and occasional skirmishes with British regulars and Tory militia. Much of the suffering and many of the casualties might have been avoided if Greene had received French naval support after the siege of Yorktown.

We can do no more than speculate about the outcome of a siege of Charleston, or of Savannah, had De Grasse been able to participate in such an operation. It is clear, however, that Nathanael Greene had a real understanding of the role of sea power in the war and that he was ready to cooperate closely with the French fleet if it had come to his aid at any time between Cornwallis's surrender and Rodney's victory over De Grasse at the Saintes' Passage.

²⁹ Wayne to Greene, July 12, 1782, Letters of General Greene, II, 503-505, in Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 155.

³⁰ Greene to the President of Congress, December 19, 1782, Letters of General Greene, II, 603-606, in Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 155.

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RECORDS OF THE WILLTOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
1738-1841 *

Edited by SLANN L. C. SIMMONS

(Continued from January)

This Eleventh day of May, 1769 Being appointed for a Meeting of the Trustees to the Severall funds of the Will Town Congregation the number of Trustees being Diminished by the death's of Archibald Hamilton and James Fabian, it becomes necessary without delay to supply the deficiency by Appointing of Others and whereas the Trust deed Reference being thereunto had it will appear that the number Five makes a Quorum to Transact Business we Whose names are hereunder written being a Quorum, the Present Surviving Trustees Considering the Absolute Necessity of Proceeding to Appoint other fitt Persons to Join them in the management and direction of the said Funds hath this day, named approven constituted and appointed Mr. Jose[ph] Bee,⁵⁹ in the Room of Archibald Hamilton, and Joseph Fabian in [the] Room of James Fabian being and living within the Limits of the said congregation to Associate with us as above and that they and each of them from henceforth Stand clothed with the [torn] powers and authority as we the Said Subscribers are or ought to have in Testimony Thereof we have hereunto sett our hands, this day and year above Written

Richd Cochn A[sh], Abrm Hayne, Edward Splatt, John Peter, J. Mitchell.

Whereas we have been nominated by the Trustees of Will Town Congregation to Associate with them as Trusties we do by [torn] Acknowledge our Assenting thereto and Taking on us the tru[st] Jointly with them. Witness our hand this 11th of May 1769.

Joseph Bee, Joseph Fabian

Reverend & Honoured in our Lord Jesus

Inclos'd you have a call directed to the Revd Mr. John Maltby to undertake the Ministerial Function in the Congregation at Willtown.

* Correction: In "Records of the Willtown Presbyterian Church," this Magazine LXI (1960), 148, for "Willtown of New London" read "Willtown or New London."

⁵⁹ Son of John Bee, Jr. He married 1st Esther Ferguson, 2nd Susannah (Moncrief), widow of Capt. David DuBose.

We the Subscribers, being trustees of that congregation, and Appointed to wait on this Presbytery in this affair, do, in our own name, in the name of our Fellow Trustees, and of all those who have sign'd this Call, Earnestly intreat you to Present this our Call to the Revd Mr John Maltby and Recommend it to him for his Acceptance. This Call is intirely Unanimous, our people are Really Solicitous that he should Settle Among us, and the more so, as we are all agreed in him, and humbly hope, that if he should Settle with us, he may be an Instrument in the hand of God to unite our people Intirely and bring the Congregation into Flourishing Condition. It may have been Usual to insert the propos'd Stipend in the Call, or give a Bond for the Same, but as it is a little ill convenient for us, at Present, to Assertain the Exact sum, we will give we have Omitted it; but we can, & do with great Truth, assure you, that we have a Sufficiency to Support a Minister, and that in case Mr. Maltby should Settle Among us, we shall not Neglect any thing in our Power to Render him as Easy and as Comfortable, in all Respects, as our Circumstances will Permitt. Heartily wishing you Success in your Labours & In your Care of the Churches, under your Direction in the Lord, and particularly that we may Succeed in our Present Attempt for a Minister, we are with great Respect, Reverend & Honour'd Sirs,

Your Most Obedient & Very Hble Servts

Jno. Peter

Charles Town

May the 17 1769

To the Revd the Presbytery of Charles Town in South Carolina
[Endorsed] To the Revd. the Moderator of Charles Town Presbytery
In South Carolina. Dated 1769.

Rec'd this 24 May 1769 of John Mitchell the Just Sum of Two hundred pounds Curry as ordered by the Trustees above.

£200 pounds

Pr me John Maltby

At A meeting of the Trustees this 17th July 1769 it was agreed among them that Mr. John Mitchell should bring up and land at Mr. Christopher Wilkinsons Landing three hundred & fifty Bushels of Oister Shells for the Plaistering of the Parsonage House.

Abm. Hayne, J. Mitchell, Edward Splatt, Joseph Fabian, Joseph Bee.

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At a Meeting of the Trustees this 29 January 1770 it was agreed that Mr. Joseph Bee shall call on Mr. Swinton and know when he will meet the Trustees to point out to the sd Swinton what work is to be done to finish the Meeting house.

Likewise agreed that Mr. John Mitchell Treasurer do pay to Mr. Paul Hamilton⁶⁰ Exor to the Revd John McCleod deceas'd the Just Sum of One hundred & Sixty pounds Curr'y. Also to lett the Three first Rows next Pulpitt @ £25 pr pew, the fourth Row next the Pulpitt @ £20 per pew, the fifth Row next the Pulpitt @ £15 pr pew and the last row @ £10 pr pew.

Joseph Bee, Joseph Fabian, Richd Cochn Ash, Abrm Hayne, Jno. Mitchell, Edward Splatt, John Peter.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Funds belonging to the Will Town Congregation held this 23 day of April 1770. Present Messrs. Abraham Hayne, John Mitchell, Edward Splatt, John Peter, Joseph Fabian, Joseph Bee.

The above Trustees Unanimously made Choice of Mr John Berkly⁶¹ a member of Will Town Congregation for a Trustee with them in the Room of Richd Cochn Ash deceas'd to act Jointly with them in the sd Trust agreeable to the Conditions of the Trust Deed.

Test John Peter Clk.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the funds Belonging to the Will Town Congregation held this 30 day of April [1770]. Present Messrs. Abraham Hayne, John Mitchell, Edward Splatt, John Peter, Joseph Fabian.

Then appeared Mr. John Berkly and Accepted the Choice which was made of him for a Trustee of the funds Belonging to the Will Town Congregation in the Room of Richd Cochn Ash deceas'd and took his place Accordingly.

Test John Peter Clk.

⁶⁰ Son of Paul Hamilton and Martha Bower. He was a Tory during the Revolution and died in England, leaving no descendants.

⁶¹ John Berkley received a grant of 250 acres in Granville County on "Salt Catchers Swamp," and Michael Berkley 100 acres in Colleton on 4 September, 1753. These were recorded 24 August, 1765. John Berkley died February 8, 1806, in his 76th year. Memorials, v. 8, p. 18, S. C. Archives Dept.; this *Magazine*, XL (1939), 39.

Whereas I John Berkly have been duly Chosen a Trustee by the Trustees of the funds belonging to the Will Town Congregation to Associate with them in the Room of Richd Cochn Ash decease'd, I do hereby Acknowledge my Acceptance of the Choice they have made of me for that Purpose in Witness whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand this 30 day of April 1770.

Jno. Berkley

At a meeting of the Trustees this 26th Day of June 1770. Present Messrs. Abraham Hayne, Joseph Fabian, John Berkley, Edward Splatt, Joseph Bee.

It was Agreed that Mr. Joseph Fabian should call upon Mrs. Mitchell in Charles Town for the Bonds, Notes and other Papers belonging to the Wiltown Congregation for which upon Delivery of them he shall give her his Receipt and the same Deliver to Joseph Bee upon his Return from Town.

At a Meeting of the Trustees this 17th Day of May 1773. Present Messrs. Abraham Hayne, John Mitchell, John Berkley, John Peter, Joseph Bee.

The Trustees having this Day Viewed the Work lately done by Mr. Templeton to the Meeting House were Satisfied with it, and Agreed that he should be paid the Sum of £200. And it was also agreed that they should Settle with Mr Gideon Dupont and pay him the Ballance.

Abrm Hayne, Jno. Mitchell, John Peter, John Berkley, Joseph Bee.

It was also agreed that the Meeting House should be Painted and that Mr Mitchell should Provide Paint and Oyl and have it Done.

Abrm Hayne, Jno. Mitchell, John Peter, John Berkley, Joseph Bee.

This twenty sixth day of January 1775 being appointed for a Meeting of the Trustees to the several funds of the Wiltown Congregation, the number of Trustees being diminished by the death Joseph Fabian, it became necessary without delay to supply the deficiency by appointing another, and Whereas by the Trust Deed (Reference being thereunto had) it will appear that the Number five makes a Quorum to transact business; We whose names are hereunder written being a Quorum; the Present surviving trustees considering the absolute Necessity of Proceeding to appoint another fit Person to join them in the Management

and direction of said Funds HAVE this day Named, approved, constituted and appointed Mr William Swinton⁶² in the Room of the said Joseph Fabian, being and living within the limits of the said Congregation, to associate with us as above, and that he the said William Swinton stand clothed from henceforth with the same powers and authority as we the said Subscribers are, or ought to have, In Testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this day and year above Written—

Abrm Hayne, John Berkley, John Peter, Joseph Bee, Jno. Mitchell.

Whereas I have been Nominated and appointed by the Trustees of the Wiltown congregation to associate with them as a Trustee, I do by this acknowledge my assent thereto and taking on me the Trust jointly with them Witness my hand this 26th January 1775.

William Swinton

At a Meeting of the Trustees this 26 January 1775—Present Messrs Abraham Hayne, John Berkley, John Peter, Joseph Bee, William Swinton. When Messrs John Peter and William Swinton were appointed to wait upon Mr Whippy of Edisto Island and in the Name of the trustees demand of him the two negroes bequeathed by Timothy Hendrick to the Wiltown Congregation and now in the possession and keeping of the said [blank] Whippy.

At the same time the Negroes belonging to the Wiltown Congregation, Seven in Number, were publicly set up for hire until 26 January 1776 When Hawkins Martin in behalf of himself and his mother bid them off at One hundred & Ninety five pounds clear of every expence. At same time Rented the Parsonage Land & Buildings to Mr Hawkins Martin in behalf of his Mother & self at the Rate of Sixty pounds per Annum, they to have the place this time twelve months, and not to clear any of the new lands.

Abrm Hayne, John Peter, W. Swinton, John Berkley, Joseph Bee.

PON PON 27th March 1775

Met at the house of Mr Abram Hayne, at the request of Mr Oliver Reese and by the desire of the Trustees of the Congregation of Wiltown in

⁶² Son of Alexander Swinton and Judith Simons. According to family records, he was killed on the Wiltown Road in 1780, in the service of his country. His second wife was Sarah, widow of Rev. Robert Baron.

the name and in behalf of sd Congregation the following Gentlemen: Revd Doctr J. J. Zubly, Revd James Edmonds, Revd Wm Tennent.

Mr Edmonds being chosen Moderator, the Business was opened by Prayer. Mr Reese then formally desired to be ordained to the gospel Ministry. A Letter was read signed by sundry of the Trustees of the presbytereian Congregation at Wiltown in the name and by the disire of sd Congregation and addressed to the Revd Josiah Smith⁶³ John J. Zubly James Edmonds & William Tennent signifying that whereas Mr Oliver Reese had for some time preached among them to the great satisfaction of the Congregation and it being his Desire they heartily concurred with him in requesting their assistance for the Ordination of Mr Reese to the gospel Ministry.

The above request being taken into Consideration it was resolved to proceed to the Examination of Mr. Reese & if found competent to ordain him at large to the gospel ministry, without interfering with his Connection with any Congregation or with the Constitution of the Church at Wiltown.

Mr Reese then produced ample Certificates from the Presby of Brunswick in New Jersey of his having been examined and approved by them & of his having formally accepted the Westminster Confession of Faith and directory and being again duly examined as to his qualifications gave full Satisfaction & it was resolved to proceed to the ordination accordingly.

Ordered that Mr Reese do preach a Sermon tomorrow in publick
[Endorsed] Minutes of a Presbyterial Meeting for the Ordination of Mr Oliver Reese. "Pon Pon, 27th March 1775."

⁶³ Pastor of the Independent (Circular) Church in Charleston for many years, as were, also, Edmonds and Tennent. John Joachim Zubly was born in St. Gall, Switzerland, and came to S. C. some time before 1748. He preached at the Wapetaw Independent Church and later served in Georgia. This *Magazine*, LVIII (1957), 43.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE SCHIRMER DIARY, 1861

(Continued from January)

April 12. Excitement. This has been a day ever to be remembered, War has commenced in earnest, this morning about 5 O'clock our Batteries opened their fire on Fort Sumter and a continued fire was kept up all day until about 8 O'C PM when there appeared to [be] a cessation and it is said to night, that War Steamers are outside. Troops are coming in from every portion of the country, it is said there are now over 3000 men around our harbor.

[April] 13. During the past night the fire continued at intervals and at day light this morning again commenced, Anderson fired but few guns, at about 8½ O'C it was discovered that a building in the Fort was on fire, at about 9 O'C Anderson fired the last gun. One heavy volume of smoke gushed from the fire and the fire occasionally increased and then subsided and then burst out again and so continued, all the morning, our [men] continually firing but Anderson never returned it, about One O'Clock the Flag Staff was shot away. Soon after another was raised, having no fire from him, about 2 O'Clock Wigfall and another Officer went over with a Flag of truce and found them all nearly suffocated he advised him to surrender, which he soon after did unconditionally. It is said it was red hot shot from Fort Moultrie that set the Fire, and the whole of the Buildings are burnt, not a Single Person injured during the whole Combat. The excitement in the City at the news of the surrender is beyond description. The War Steamers are laying outside the whole time and never attempted to aid Anderson.

April 14 Our War. Today about 2 O'Clock the Steamer Isabel went to the Fort to take off Anderson and his men, a Salute of Guns were fired as he hauled down his flag and took his departure and about 4 O'Clock a detachment of the Palmetto and Sumter Guards took possession of the Fort and a Salute of Guns were again fired at the Hoisting of our Flag. It is said at the Salute this morning, by some Accident two of his men were Killed, It is also said that the Isabel takes Anderson to New York but his men will be put on board of the Fleet of Ships now outside. Rumor is now afloat that the ships outside intend to make an attempt to recapture the forts. Thus far tonight all is quiet.

April 20. News This past week has been one of almost continued excitement every intelligence bears the impression that a decisive War is about to be inaugurated. The Star of the West has been captured on

the Coast of Texas and carried into New Orleans. . . . Considerable force at our Forts repairing the Injuries sustained and putting them in complete repair. We understand they are taking down Stevens battery on Morris Is[land]. Several of our town troops are relieved by County troops and returning to the City.

April 25. Fire Telegraph. For the last few days they have been trying this piece of Humbugery and the squandering of Public money. How it will eventually succeed, is yet to be seen.

April 27. News during the past week . . . the Warlike appearances are increasing very much. . . . Federal Power has stopped the mails and taken charge of the Telegraph thereby cutting off all news. Provisions of every kind have been stopped and seized both North and West coming into this side. There is now scarcely any Bacon or Butter to be had, the latter is now selling at 50¢

News . . . Business of every kind almost perfectly paralyzed. Provisions of every Kind increasing in price, vegetables are reasonable

May 31 News. The War Steamers have again appeared for a Blockade and today they stopped a British Sch[ooner] going out and ordered her back, the British Consul has required an explanation. . . . The Telegraph is now under control and we get no news.

June 3. News. . . . Our new mail arrangement has gone into operation and we now pay 5 cents. All the volunteers have moved from the Island. There are still a large number of regulars down there.

June 13. Thanksgiving day by the President of the Confederacy. It was generally kept our church was very crowded and . . . a Collection was taken up for the aid of the fund to help the destitute families of absent Volunteers when \$274.59 was collected.

June 22. Fire Telegraph This heavy and unnecessary piece of City expense is said now to be completed and handed over to the City. Time will show what great advantages will be derived from it. [marginal note:] destroyed by the Fire of Dec. 1861

June 28. The Day was ushered in by the Peal of Bells and continued at intervals thru the day. The Palmetto and Moultrie Guards paraded and went over to Mt. Pleasant and in the Evening had an Oration in Institute Hall by B. R. Carroll. In the Afternoon the Zuaves paraded and had a Flag presented to them.

June 29. News . . . The crew of the Savannah has been carried to Fortress Monroe. . . . No arrivals whatever in consequence of the continued Blockade. Some little rice has been brought from Santee by the inland route. This month ends the services of a large number of the Custom house Officers who had received their discharge—no work for them to do.

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MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CITY GAZETTE,
1826

Compiled by INEZ H. GRIFFIN

(Continued from January)

Died at his residence in Fairfield District, S. C. on the 17th ult, Mr. James Steele, about 65 years of age. (Wednesday, July 26)

At Cambridge, Mass. on the 13th inst Mr. Rufus Bunnell, of the firm of Beers & Bunnell of N. Y. and Beers, Bunnell & Booth of this city. (Wednesday, July 26)

Married, At St. Mary's, Ga. on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Horace S. Pratt, Isaiah Doane, Esq. Commander of the Revenue Cutter Marion, to Miss Caroline L. Underwood of that place. (Thursday, July 27)

Died, about the 30th May last, in Wilcox County, Ala., Mr. Jos. King, aged about 70 years and believed to be a native of South Carolina, in which state he officiated as Chaplain of a regiment during the Revolutionary War. Was a minister of the Baptist denomination. Relatives supposedly reside in upper Alabama and South Carolina. (Thursday, July 27)

Died at Augusta, on the 21st inst. Mr. Nathaniel Brown, aged 46 years. Native of Concord (Mass.). (Thursday, July 27)

Obit: Died on the 23rd of June in Salem, S. C. the Rev. Wm. J. Wilson, Pastor Salem Church, in the 29th year of his age . . . an only son. (Wednesday, August 2, 1826)

Died at New Orleans on the morning of the 10th ult. Capt Caner, late of Ship *Conestoga*. (Monday, August 7)

At Carthagena, on the 30th May of yellow fever, Lieut. Henry Ferguson, of the Columbian Navy, late Sailing Master in U. S. Navy, aged 33 years and 7 months. (Monday, August 7)

Died at Washington, Hempstead County, A. T. on Saturday the 10th July, Major Jerimiah Hayden, a paymaster of the U. S. Army for the posts on Red and Mississippi Rivers, in this Territory of Louisiana . . . *Arkansas Gazette*. (Wednesday, August 9)

Died on 21st of June last at Bob-savannah Plantation, after a short illness, Mrs. Jane Peake, leaving an affectionate husband and infant family of six children. And in this city on the 13th July, her sister Mrs. Elizabeth Gibson after a long and lingering illness . . . Her death is mourned by an affectionate husband and infant family. (Friday, August 11)

Died of consumption, the day of his arrival at port of Baltimore on 29th of July, on board the ship *Daphne*, from Rio Janeiro, Edward San-board Lewis, aged 27 years, late midshipman on board the U. S. Frigate *Cyane*, a native of New Haven, Conn. (Friday August 11)

Another Revolutionary Hero gone! Died at his residence at Sligo, on Mon Eve, the 3rd July, Col. Henry Hampton in the 74th year of his age. Col. Hampton was one of the few surviving officers of the Revolutionary army who took an active part in effecting the liberties of his country. At the battle of Eutaw Springs and Camden, his conduct has long been known as that of a brave and distinguished officer. . . . Remains interred with Masonic and Military Honors. Woodsville (Miss.) *Republican*. Col. Hampton was one of the few surviving officers of the Rev. War, and was engaged in South Carolina in all the military operations of that war, from its commencement until peace was obtained after the reduction of Charleston in 1780. Mr. Hampton was one of the gallant little band who united under Gen. Sumter and who made the first successful stand against the ravages of the British in the upper country . . . faithful and diligent in discharge of various civil offices in private life, conspicuous for his virtues as father and husband. . . . *Columbia Telescope*. (Saturday, August 12)

Died at Barboursville, Va. on Monday last the 31st day of July in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Barbour, mother of the Sec. of War. (Saturday, August 12)

Died at Georgetown, on the 10th inst, Mr. John Cox, keeper of the Poor House, age 63 years. (Monday, August 14)

Lately [died] in Sumter Dist. Capt. John R. Murrell, late of Santee, aged about 50 years. (Monday, August 14)

Died at his residence in Washington on the 5th inst. Capt. Michael Bulley, aged 42 years and 9 months, native of Boston, Mass. and late an officer in the U. S. Army. (Monday, August 14)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. Crovat and Mrs. Crovat are invited to attend the funeral of the latter, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 269 King St. (Wednesday, August 16)

Died in this town on the 21st inst after a long and painful illness, the father of the editors of this paper, Capt. Stanton Prentiss, a patriot of the Revolution, in 76th yr of his age. Born in Lancaster, Mass. Nov. 17, 1750. . . . Followed the sea, later agriculture. . . . Marietta (Ohio) *Gazette*, July 26. (Friday, August 18)

Died at Georgetown on the 13th inst. Mr. John Steele, a native of Monaghan Co., Ireland, formerly merchant of this city, aged about 50 years. (Friday, August 18)

Died at her residence in Williamsburgh, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Margaret Bruggess, in the 51st year of her age. (Friday, August 18)

Died at Baltimore on 18th inst Paul Allen in the 55th year of his age, a writer of considerable talents both prose and verse.—In Tennessee, 27th ult. Gen. James Winchester. (Monday, August 28)

Died on 14th inst Mrs. Ann Bailey, consort of Mr. David Bailey, after a long illness, in the 50th year of her age. (Tuesday, September 19)

Deaths: At Phila. John Hall, Esq. formerly Marshall of Dist of Pa. In Prince Georges Co, (D.C.) Mr. Wm. Bayne, age 97. In Iredell Co., N. C. last day of July after lingering illness of 83 days, Maj. Thos Harris in the 89th year of his age. Early in our struggle for independence, Maj. Harris received two captains' commissions on same day, one from King George III the other from Continental Congress . . . he hesitated not a moment which to accept . . . Served 2 years. Battle of Brandywine and Germantown. Resigned because of illness, returned to home in Mecklenburg. Later joined party commanded by Gov. Martin to break up nest of Tories at some place toward Wilmington. Then joined under Gen. Gates with rank of Major and at Battle of Camden acted as aid of Gen. Rutherford. Early in action received three wounds, fell, was taken prisoner and held until peace. (Tuesday, September 19)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Capt. Wm. Cockayne and of James M'Namee are requested to attend the funeral of the former from the residence of the latter, No. 112 Church St., this afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock without further invitation. (Friday, September 22)

(To be continued)

NOTES AND REVIEWS *

South Carolina: Annals of Pride and Protest. By William Francis Guess. (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1960. Pp. 337. Illustrations. \$5.95.)

This is both a history and an opinionated commentary of South Carolina's peoples and events. It is prevented from being a great book by a sense of reverse snobbishness, of a "chip-on-the-shoulder" feeling which Mr. Guess imparts, perhaps unwittingly.

History, of course, cannot always be an accounting of "facts." Somewhere along the line, the analytical writer must pierce the cold grey wall of the factual and throw bare the supposed thoughts and intentions of those who made history.

This is what Mr. Guess has done in writing about his native state in this, the third in Harper's series of books on the "Regions of America." The fact that he tends to belittle the pretensions of many Carolinians in looking back to glory, was bound to irritate many readers. It has.

Mr. Guess writes well, and even entertainingly, particularly in those too few chapters which he devotes to explaining his "status" as a South Carolinian. But, even there, the sly digs at the Lowcountry aristocrats of old and their now impecunious descendants betray the Guess predilection for carrying on the old quarrel between those Lowcountry patricians and the Upcountry farmers. This makes for fine reading but—is it at home in history?

And yet, when one looks at South Carolina—as she is and was—perhaps it is well that one of her more gifted native sons has seen fit to stir a few ghosts and shake out some of the musty closets, so filled with skeletal remains of a vanished day. The book is enjoyable and while its very make-up is not that of a history, it does portray the state in some of its true lights. It oversells some of the semi-farcical situations and leans a bit too heavily on the stock anecdotes which have been told and retold so often that they need no listing in a history book.

The book will irritate many, particularly those conservative and tradition-centered Lowcountry families who are noted for being rather thin-skinned. Its needling criticism of the mores of South Carolina's

* This department will print queries not exceeding fifty words from members of the Society. The charge to non-members is one dollar for fifty words or less. Copy should be sent to The Secretary, Fireproof Building, Charleston 5, S. C., at least three months in advance of publication.

plantation society is unjustified if for no other reason than that this was a society of honorable men whose ideals—if not practices—could lend much to the American society which is developing today on no safer foundation than monetary accumulation and political position.

College of Charleston

JOHN G. LELAND

Tales of Edisto. By Nell S. Graydon (Atlanta: Tupper & Love, Inc., 1960. Pp. 166. Illustrations. \$5.25).

In fact and fancy, lore and legend, Mrs. Graydon here, as the title indicates, recounts the stories of Edisto, a little island forty miles from Charleston.

With a history dating back to the seventeenth century, Edisto reached a period of grandeur beginning around 1800 with the rise of sea-island cotton as King, and ending in 1861. Primarily against the background of gracious living that marked this era of wealth and culture the author relates the annals of the great Island families—the Whaleys, the Mikells, the Seabrooks, the Townsends, the Jenkinse: their fortunes and their loves, their mansions, their balls and duels and dishes, the romantic legends and superstitions evolving around their plantation homes and their negro quarters. Chapters on the Island's "Yankee Interlude" and on its recent development as an agricultural and vacation area bridge the span to the present.

This third printing of *Tales of Edisto*, beautifully illustrated with the photographs of Carl Julien, attests to the continuing demand for this attractive volume of Low-Country Caroliniana.

MARY B. PRIOR

The Catholic Banner: South Carolina's Catholic Newspaper. A diocesan edition of *Our Sunday Visitor*, Vol. XLIX, No. 32 (December 4, 1960). (Charleston, South Carolina, and Huntington, Indiana.)

The Banner, established in 1951 as the official newspaper of the Charleston Diocese, is a weekly publication usually of twenty pages, edited by the Rev. Charles J. Molony and incorporated with the nationally distributed *Sunday Visitor*. This commemorative issue, four times the customary length, marks the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the See of Charleston. It was with peculiar fitness that the Most Rev. Paul J. Hallinan, eighth Bishop of the Diocese, chose a newspaper as the medium of this commemoration, for the first weekly Catholic newspaper in the United States was founded here by the re-

nowned John England, first Bishop of Charleston (1820-1842), whose portrait is reproduced on the cover.

In a series of articles by 27 religious and laymen, this account, profusely illustrated, presents the story of the Catholic Church's early years in South Carolina, the growth and present status of its parishes and missions, its religious orders, and its educational, welfare, and lay organizations. To this reviewer, however, the sections providing the greatest interest are those dealing with the church's early history, drawn largely from contemporary newspapers and primary source material in the Diocesan Archives.

An introductory article by Monsignor John Tracy Ellis, Professor of Church History at the Catholic University of America, places the Diocese of Charleston in proper perspective against the national background and serves as a preface to the more detailed articles that follow. The first of these concerns the early brief schismatic movement led by the pastor of St. Mary's, the brilliant Father Simon Felix Gallagher, professor of logic, astronomy, mathematics, and natural philosophy at the College of Charleston (1793-1810), first chairman of the free school board, friend of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Charles Carroll. Several articles deal with John England. With only five priests to help him, he administered to a diocese embracing 142,000 square miles and yet found time for many notable achievements, among which may be mentioned the founding of a Philosophical and Classical Seminary in Charleston; the establishment of the *United States Catholic Miscellany* (1822-1861), dedicated to the cause of constitutional liberty and religion, through whose pages he was to merit the title of "great modern defender of the Faith and the outstanding apologist of modern times"; and—illustrative of his oratorical renown—a two-hour sermon in a packed House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress, delivered on January 8, 1826, at the invitation of President Adams. Other articles depict the role of the Charleston nuns, 1861-65; the burning of the Ursuline Convent in Columbia; the appointment of Bishop Lynch, "the South's strongest single Catholic voice" at the time, as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Confederate States and his mission abroad to seek recognition from the Holy See for the cause of the South; the construction of St. Finbar Cathedral in 1854 and its total destruction, with the seventeen thousand-volume library of the Seminary, in the fire of 1861.

With the present scarcity of available material on the Catholic Church in South Carolina, it is to be hoped that the history herein compiled will be expanded and published in more permanent form to take its place among the other volumes of church histories in the State.

MARY B. PRIOR

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Pinckney's Treaty. By Samuel Flagg Bemis. (Revised edition. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1960. Pp. xvi, 372. Index, maps. \$6.00.)

"In this new and revised edition of his Pulitzer Prize-winning book first published in 1926, Samuel Flagg Bemis explains the diplomatic winning of the West in terms of Great Britain and Spain's need for American neutrality . . ."

A History of the United States from the Age of Exploration to 1865. Edited by Hugh T. Lefler. (New York: Meridian Books, Inc., 1960. Pp. 410. Index. \$1.55.)

A wide-ranging collection of documents depicting the American past as it was lived by "frontiersman, farmer and shopkeeper, entrepreneur, warrior and thinker."

The War-Time Journal of a Georgia Girl. Edited by Spencer Bidwell King, Jr. (Macon, Georgia: the Ardivan Press, 1960. Pp. xviii, 396. \$5.50.)

A picture of the trials and hardships suffered on the home front in 1864-65 seen through the eyes of twenty-four-year-old Eliza Frances Andrews.

The Genius of America. By Saul K. Padover. (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1960. Pp. xiii, 369. Index. \$6.50.)

A book about nineteen of our great statesmen, thinkers, and authors whose philosophies and beliefs helped form the American mind today.

Confederate City, Augusta, Georgia, 1860-1865. By Florence Fleming Corley. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1960. Pp. xiv, 130. Illustrations, index. \$6.00.)

As its title indicates, this narrates the story of the impact of war on a Southern community. The narrative is interspersed with seventy illustrations, many of which are published here for the first time.

A South Carolina Family. By Laurens Tenney Mills with addenda by Lilla Mills Hawes and Sarah Mills Norton. (N. p., 1960. Photo offset typescript. Pp. 158. Index, charts, maps. \$7.00. Copies available from Mrs. W. L. Norton, 601 W. Mauldin Street, Walhalla, S. C.)

Genealogy of main lines: *Mills:* Mills, Anderson, Conyers, Ellison, Ervin, Frierson, Gordon, James, Quarterman, Wilson, Witherspoon, Wooters; *Smith:* Smith, Atkins, Baker, Beamor, Bossard, Cook, Cuttino, Hyrne, I'oor, Morton, North, Stoll, Waring. Related lines in Appendices. Bible records and personal reminiscences; ancestral services for eligibility in lineage societies.

THE SOCIETY

With a record attendance of three hundred members and guests the 106th annual meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, February 25, at the Fort Sumter Hotel. The retiring president, Dr. Charles L. Anger, reported on the progress achieved in the past few years, highlighted by physical improvements in the Society's quarters, both interior and exterior, the increased services rendered members and guests, and the capable work of various committees, especially the Membership Committee, which had advanced the enrollment to the largest in its history. He announced that the Board of Managers and the Publication Committee were deeply interested in re-activating the publication of the Society's *Collections* and in line with this purpose are now making plans for publishing *The Works of Christopher Gadsden*, currently being edited by Dr. Richard Walsh of Georgetown University, editor of the *Maryland Quarterly*; and subsequently for printing the letters of Eliza Lucas Pinckney, on which Miss Elise Pinckney is now working. He spoke briefly on the significance of the two projects and stressed the need of financial support for them, making an urgent plea for contributions toward the establishment of a revolving fund for publication. He further announced that word had just been received from Wayne C. Grover, Chairman of the National Historical Publications Commission, that the Commission had recommended the publication of the papers of Henry Laurens and had authorized its Executive Director, Dr. Philip Hamer, as chief editor, to draw up the necessary plans for publication in cooperation with the South Carolina Historical Society, which owns the major body of Laurens material. With the assured forthcoming approval of the Board, he stated, the Laurens Papers will in time take their place among the present comprehensive editions of such "Founding Fathers" as John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson. Dr. Hamer, who had driven down with Mrs. Hamer from Washington for the occasion, was called on to be recognized for his part in motivating the project; he received an enthusiastic ovation from the assemblage.

The president concluded his report with a tribute to three distinguished recently deceased members of the Society, each of whom had served as Board member and as editor of its *Magazine*: Dr. Alexander S. Salley, Secretary of the former South Carolina Historical Commission; Dr. James H. Easterby, Director of the South Carolina Archives Department; and Dr. Anne King Gregorie. He announced that, indicative of her long and devoted interest in the Society, Dr. Gregorie had bequeathed to it her manuscripts and part of her library. As a tribute he asked the members to stand briefly in silence.

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The archival report for the year¹ made special mention of Pinckney letters acquired by purchase; a large collection of Middleton papers, 1818-1915, formerly on deposit, recently presented by Mrs. Daniel Blake of Camden; a group of Manigault papers, c. 1826, from Mrs. R. E. Gribben of Winston-Salem and a handsome Manigault deed purchased for the Society by Mr. Edward Manigault; several Rutledge items from Mrs. James F. Yates; and other manuscripts received from the late Anne King Gregorie and Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Gregorie, the Charleston Museum, and the Library of the Supreme Council. Acknowledgment was made of the Seabrook Family Bible, placed on deposit by Mr. Ephraim Seabrook. Considerable increases were reported to the picture file, primarily Confederate items acquired by purchase; a rare photograph of Bennett Rice Mill, predating the earthquake of 1886, has been presented by Mr. Craig Bennett. In genealogy the records of fifty families have been augmented, including typescripts on the ancestry of Col. (Tuscorora) Barnwell from Mr. Stephen Bull Barnwell, on the early Ashes from Prof. David McCord Wright, on the Lucas and the Trott families from Mrs. Waveland Fitz-Simons, on the Bonneaus from Mr. Russell Cross, and on the Walkers from Mr. Edward B. Walker. A large body of upstate Bible records was acknowledged from the Ann Pamela Chapter of the D.A.R. in Columbia, and, from Miss Leila Waring, a Charleston directory of 1804. In conclusion, the report expressed appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered during the year by several Junior League volunteers both in matters of office routine and in the department of manuscript and library repair.

The editor's report included the announcement that plans are under way for the printing of the present 2400-page typed index to the *South Carolina Historical Magazine*, Vols. I-XL (1900-1939).² Since the printing will be on the basis of pre-publication subscription, members are urged to indicate as soon as possible their interest in obtaining a copy. It was also announced that, following the publication of the Index, plans will be made for the reprinting of depleted issues of the quarterly.

The following slate of officers was elected: *President*, Dr. Joseph I. Waring; *First Vice-President*, John D. Muller, Jr.; *Second Vice-President*, E. Lawrence Lee, Jr.; *Third Vice-President*, William Mason Smith; *Fourth Vice-President*, Mrs. S. Edward Izard; *Treasurer*, John E. Huguley; *Secretary-Archivist*, Mrs. Granville T. Prior; *Curators*, Charles L. Anger, William C. Coleman, Mrs. John G. Leland, Jr., B. Allston Moore,

¹ See the October 1960 issue of this *Magazine* for a more detailed report covering accessions made up to the time that issue went to press.

² Work has been started on consolidating the index for subsequent volumes.

Paul Quattlebaum, Henry Savage, Jr., R. Bentham Simons, Samuel G. Stoney, Mrs. John T. Welch, Jr.

At the luncheon which followed the meeting Dr. Francis Butler Simkins, guest speaker, addressed the Society on "The Repudiation of Chauvinism: the Right of the South to be Different." In the afternoon a town tour featuring the homes of Mr. and Mrs. J. Trenholm Hopkins, Mrs. Percy Gamble Kammerer, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thornhill terminated with a reception at the Society's rooms. Entertainment chairman was Mrs. John T. Welch, Jr., assisted by Mrs. L. Louis Green, III.

From March 1960-March 1961 the following new members have been added to the Society's rolls:

New Members from Charleston: Mr. and Mrs. John Hilton Balfe, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bender, Bishop England High School, Mrs. Maybelle Boyrer, Miss Laura M. Bragg, Capt. and Mrs. Dudley H. Broyles, Dr. and Mrs. Burgh S. Burnet, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Cannon, Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Chalmers, Mrs. Lillie M. Darby, Mrs. Ruby N. Davenport, Mrs. Harold Dotterer, Col. and Mrs. Girdler B. Fitch, Comdr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Fletcher, Louis W. Gilland, Mrs. Reed Graves, Foster M. Hampton, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Harvey, Mrs. W. I. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Lee P. Hutchison, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George E. Keeler, Miss Ruth C. Keever, Miss Claudia McCants, Mr. and Mrs. Dana C. McLendon, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Middleton, Miss Virginia W. Mitchell, Miss Jean Pritchard, Thomas C. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Donald D. Sams, Frank B. Schachte, Mrs. Beulah T. Sheets, Robert A. Talbot, Mrs. E. C. Wandrey, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon T. Wannamaker, Mrs. Olivia H. Warley, F. E. Wood.

New Members from other places in South Carolina: Aiken: John A. May, John H. Staubes, Sr., Thomas H. Williamson; Anderson: Mrs. Joseph A. Few; Beaufort: Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hall; Bennettsville: Mrs. M. R. Johnson, Sr., William Light Kinney, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James R. Laing; Blenheim: Mrs. Walter S. Hughes; Chester: Miss Marion M. Ross; Columbia: Mrs. T. C. Brown, Mrs. Roger Gamble Doughty, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. H. Fitzgerald, James H. Hammond, Mrs. James Stuart Land, Dr. and Mrs. George T. McCutchen, Mrs. G. Raymond McElveen, Mrs. Burwell D. Manning, Mrs. W. L. Otis, Walter F. Petty, Mrs. Archie C. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wickenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Wright; Conway: Mrs. W. H. Long, Mrs. Carlisle Shelley; Edgefield: Carlee T. McClendon; Florence: L. A. McCall, Jr.; Fountain Inn: Mr. and Mrs. Lance Card; Georgetown: Mrs. Richard Kaminski, William C. Young; Greer: Mrs. R. D. Dobson; Holly Hill: Mrs. J. L. Wiggins; John's Island: Mrs. John L. Gervais, Jr.; Lexington: Floyd D. Spence; McClellanville: Mrs. Paul H. Seabrook; Olanta: Mrs. R. E. Smith; Pawley's Island: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Robison; St. Andrew's Parish: Mrs. Charles J. Ravenel; St. Matthews: Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Rast; Scranton: Miss Maud S. McClam; Spartanburg: Robert L. Stoddard; Summerville: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Marion H. Waring; Sumter: T. S. Doar, Jr.;

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Troy: Miss Nora M. Davis; Wadmalaw Island: Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Simpson; Walterboro: Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Jervey, Mrs. D. Y. McWhirter.

New Members from out of the state: Alabama: Mrs. C. H. Bryars, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dunn, Henry Poellnitz Johnston; Arizona: Mrs. Aulvie K. Bourgeois; Arkansas: Mrs. Walter L. Havens; California: San Francisco College for Women; Connecticut: Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig King Moorehead, Arthur D. Smith; District of Columbia: Miss Elizabeth M. Wescott; Florida: Mrs. Shelly B. Gordon, Rev. Smythe H. Lindsay, Mrs. Lee R. Scott, Mrs. Edward E. Smith; Georgia: Mr. and Mrs. James L. Haynsworth, Mrs. Bessie Lewis, John Woodward Sognier; Illinois: James M. Barker, Ray D. Smith; Indiana: Fort Wayne and Allen County Public Library; Louisiana: James H. Bull, E. N. Gray; Maryland: Johns Hopkins University Library, Edward N. Kimball; Massachusetts: Daniel E. Huger; Mississippi: Mr. and Mrs. R. Hugh Middleton; New Jersey: John I. Coddington, Percy G. Hart, Rutgers University Library; New Mexico: Mrs. Claude M. Garrett; New York: Vincent Wessel; North Carolina: Mrs. Alexander Henderson Galloway, Mrs. Susanne J. Hedrick, Mrs. N. M. Johnson; Oklahoma: Mrs. Hazel Barber; Oregon: Mrs. Beulah Reid Wulffenstein; Pennsylvania: Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Woodward; Tennessee: Rev. Christopher F. Allison; Texas: Dr. John R. Chalk, Harry Pennington, Mrs. Claude Phillips; West Virginia: West Virginia University Library; England: Society of Genealogists, London; Canada: Prof. David McCord Wright.

Present Contributing Members from Charleston: Col. Charles L. Anger, Miss Caroline Conner, Simon Fogarty, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Gilbreth, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hanckel, Dr. and Mrs. John C. Hawk, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hay, Bushrod Howard, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Huguley, Mrs. Percy G. Kammerer, Dr. and Mrs. I. Grier Linton, Mr. and Mrs. Louis deB. McCrady, Mr. and Mrs. William McIntosh, Jr., the Hon. Paul M. Macmillan, Dr. Kathleen Riley, J. J. Pringle Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Staats, Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Waring, Jr., Miss Harriott Williams; *from other parts of the state:* Mr. Henry Savage, Jr., of Camden, Dr. Bryan H. Lumpkin and Dr. Donald Russell of Columbia, Mr. and Mrs. Ellison S. McKissick of Greenville, John Henry Dick of Meggett, E. Stanley Barnhill and Mrs. T. S. Barnhill of Mt. Pleasant, Miss Mary B. Heyward of Rion; *from out of state:* Mrs. J. R. Kasprzyk of California, David E. Finley and Library of the Supreme Council 33° of the District of Columbia, the Rev. Smythe H. Lindsay and Edward W. Richardson of Florida, George H. Miller and Dr. Charles L. Prince of Georgia, Daniel E. Huger of Massachusetts, James Lewis Kirby, Jr., and E. R. Sandiford of New Jersey, Mrs. Henry M. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mason Smith, Jr., and Robert Winthrop of New York, Dr. John R. Chalk, Mrs. D. W. Haskew, and Harry Pennington of Texas.

Presenting Sustaining Members: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Manigault of Charleston, J. Wesley Davis, Jr., of Greenville, David W. Moore of Gastonia, N. C., Dr. and Mrs. Philip Hamer of Washington, D. C.

New Life Members: Miss May E. Lynah of Charleston, L. A. McCall, Jr., of Florence, James M. Barker of Chicago, Miss E. Katherine Anderson of Marietta, Ga., James H. Bull and Mrs. W. E. Simms of New Orleans, Mrs. Harrison Glennon, Jr., of Riverside, Connecticut.

Donors to the Society, 1960-61:

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Miscellaneous material (photographs, photostats, historical articles, etc.): James Barker, Craig Bennett, Mrs. William W. Boddie, George L. Buist, Miss Emily Culler, Alston Deas, Ralph M. Donnelly, Mrs. G. Corner Fenhagen, Carlton C. Gantt, Jr., Mrs. Sterling Graydon, Gaillard Hunter, Mrs. W. C. Hills, Thomas O. Lawton, Beverly M. Middleton, James F. Miles, Mrs. Vesta Titus Quinn, Leonard Rapport, Burt Rodgers, Rear Admiral R. B. Simons, Society for the Preservation of American Musical Heritage, Mrs. Azilee Tyler, W. H. Welch.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Mrs. Harrison Evans, Shuqulak, Miss., desires information on the ancestry of Sarah Hill (b. Edgefield Co., S. C., about 1794), m. Millington Blalock, 1814; also Nancy Clark (b. Edgefield, 1778), m. Buckner Millington Blalock (b. Chatham Co., N. C., 1757). Ann's parents were Lewis Clark (will dated 1794, Edgefield) and his wife Zilpha.

Lt. Col. George W. McRory, Jr., 6950th. R.G.M., APO 193, New York, N. Y., offers ten dollars reward for names of parents of John Bailey, believed to have been born in Horry District, S. C., 1750, moved to Camden County, Ga., married (possibly second wife) Elizabeth Raines, died 1821.

CORRECTION

Sams. Mrs E. Berrien Sanders, Ritter, S. C., corrects this Magazine, II (1901), 50, on the date of marriage of Bridget Barnwell, daughter of Col. John Barnwell, to Robert Sams, printed here as April 18, 1741. Proof that this marriage occurred at least nine years earlier is found in the following Memorial registered by Robert Sams on *March 8, 1732*:

A grant 10 Dec. 1717 to John Barnwell of 500 acres in St. Helena's Parish on Hilton Head Island, . . . left by will of John Barnwell to his daughter Bridget, now wife of Robert Sams. . . . Memorials, Vol. 5, p. 57, South Carolina Archives Department, Columbia.

April 18, 1741, is the date recorded in Sams' Bible and tombstone records for the birth of Bridget's son William Sams.

In his will Robert Sams calls Robert Sams, Jr., his eldest son, John his second, and William his third. (Will Book, 1757-1760, Charleston Probate Court.) The following deed, a release from John Sams to William Waight, dated Nov. 1760, proves also that Robert, Jr., was the son of Bridget:

. . . and whereas the above said Bridget Barnwell was lawfully married to Robert Sams and had several children by him, [500 acres] did at her death fall to Robert Sams, Jr. her eldest son. . . . Deed Book WW, p. 530, Mesne and Conveyance Office, Charleston.

Bridget Sams is believed to have died on April 18, 1741, the date of her son William's birth. Possibly this date was accidentally attributed by a copyist to her marriage.

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